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Monday, August 12, 1974
Sravana 21, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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(Fifth Series, Volume XLII, Eleventh Session, 1974)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 12, 1974/Sravana 21, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम को हुई हानि

*302. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम को वर्ष 1970–71 के दौरान अपनी इण्डिया-ईस्ट अफ्रीका सर्विस तथा इण्डिया स्टेट सर्विस इन दो यात्री एवं माल ढुलाई सेवाओं के संचालन में हानि हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी हानि हुई थी ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण थे ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Shipping Corporation of India suffered losses in operating its two passenger-cum-cargo services, namely India East Africa Service and India Straits Service during 1970-71.

(b) the losses suffered by the Corporation in operating these two services during the year 1970-71 were;

	Rs.
India East Africa Service	19.64 lakhs
India Straits Service	20.96 lakhs

(c) The losses in these services have been mainly due to the fact that the two ships employed in these runs had become very old. Due to the ageing of these ships there had been sharp increases in their cost of operation and maintenance and as a result higher standing charges were incurred.

श्री मूल चंद डागा : अध्यक्ष जी, एक साल में 40 लाख 60 हजार का जो नुकसान हुआ यह एक छोटी धनराशि है। मंत्री जी कृपा करके बतलायें कि आपको यह कब मालूम हुआ कि जहाज पुराने थे और यह मालूम होने के बाद आपने कब नये जहाजों का आर्डर दिया और उसकी तामील कब हुई ? साथ ही कितने साल यह घाटा चला, यह भी बतलायें।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact so far as the operation of the shiping lines is concerned, it is a fact that in some areas we have to incur losses and in some areas we make profits. So, we have to take an overall balanced view of the situation.

So far as the age of the old vessels is concerned it is a fact that we placed an order for replacing these old vessels. For the replacement of the *State of Haryana* which is being operated between India and East Africa we placed an order in 1968 but till now we have not received the new ship Harshavardhana which is being constructed by the Mazagon Docks.

So far as the replacement of the vessel in the India-Straits service is concerned, it has already been done and since last year, in this sector the Shipping Corporation has started earning profits.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मंत्री जी ने मेरे सवाल का जबाव नहीं दिया। मैंने यह पूछा कि आर्डर का प्रोपोजल हुआ 1964 में और आपरेट हुआ 1968 में पब्लिक एकाउंटस कमीटी ने इसको अनजस्टीफाइड माना

The proposal was accepted in the year 1964 and then it was operated in June 1968, after four years.

मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि 1971 में आपकों 40 लाख 60 हजार का नुकसान हुआ तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं आपको नुकसान कब मालूम हुआ, कब आपने आर्डर रखा और तामील हुई ? मैं इसका उत्तर आपसे चाहता था।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is a fact that the Committee on Public Undertakings brought to the attention of the Government about this fact. It was said that though decision was taken in 1964 this was done in 1968 and there was delay. So far as I know the company came to know about the loss at the end of the year when the annual accounts came and then it was found whether in certain areas we are losing and in other areas we are making profits.

श्री मूलचंद डागा : मंत्री जी मेरे प्रश्न को एवायड क्यों करना चाहते हैं ? मेरा एक प्रश्न है कि आपको नुकसान मालूम होना कब से शरू हुआ ? 1971 में आपको 40 लाख 60 हजार का नुकसान हुआ तो यह नुकसान आपको कब से मालूम होना शुरु हुआ ?

He must answer my question. I don't want his replies but he must answer my question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको रोकता नहीं हूं। आप शांति से सीधा प्रश्न पूछें तो उसका वातावरण अच्छा रहता है। अभी तो सारा दिन गुजरना है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: He wants to know the actual date from which the company came to know that they were incurring the losses. Every year when the accounts are finalised they come to know about these things. I can give the figure which I have for some of these years. 1969-70 it was 9.79 lakhs; in 1970-71 for the two lines it was 40.60 lakhs. It is for the two services. In 1971-72 this was 26.37 lakhs. I am talking of the India—East Africa service. In 1972-73 it was 18.55 lakhs. In 1973-74 it was 38.01 lakhs and this is provisional figure.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I know...

SHRI M. G. DAGA *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you, this is not like cross-examining a person in a court; this is for eliciting information. Perhaps you are mixing your calibre as a lawyer with your status as a Member.

श्री मूलचंद डागा : जिन आफिसर ने चार साल के बाद आर्डर किया उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: If the hon. Member kindly repeat the question...

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Shri Sreekantan Nair.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I know about this? In his reply he said that certain services to African countries are given up. May I know whether he is aware of the fact that in respect of trade with African countries the export traders of coir and other goods from Kerala have to put up with lot of difficulties and hardship during the last three years?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In my reply to the question I have stated that we have replaced certain ships. So far as the India—Straits Service is concerned there is a ship 'Chidambaram' which is a relatively new ship. So far as East African countries are concerned we are not in a position to replace the old ship. So far as the 'State of Haryana' is concerned, we have to replace by a new ship 'Harshavardhana' and this new vessel has to be delivered by the end of the year. Of course it is not possible to extend the services to every place in every year but we try to augment the export trade as much as possible in order to help Indian exports to different areas of the world.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, may I know whether, in order to meet these losses, any proposal was given to Government to extend the India-East Africa Service to Mauritius island and to Latin American countries also which will not only make up the losses but also boost up the export promotions? May I know from Government whether any proposal has been received by them with regard to this? Has Government any idea about this?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Various proposals are made to extend the services in order to incur mere losses only but not to reduce the losses because. in that case, our operational costs would be more.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister does not reveal the specific reasons for the losses incurred due to the operation of these services. I would, therefore, like to know from him whether it is a fact that we are running heavy losses because of lack of prudence and also not exercising care properly by this organisation—the Shiping Corporation of India—in the matter of construction of ships where even the officials are not exercising their responsibilities deligently.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not agree with the hon. Member because the Shipping Corporation of India is one of the finest public sector undertakings in this country. And taking the overall view, each year, they are earning a huge profit. Last year, the profit was of the order of Rs. 8 crores.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Has the Ministry satisfied itself that the delay that took place in coming to the conclusion for ordering the new ships was justified?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already said that there was some delay unfortunately in placing the order. That was only in 1964 that we found it necessary to place the order. But, when the order was placed on the Mazagaon Dock, it was expected that the ships would be delivered by 31st October, 1973. But, unfortunately, they could not complete their work and so, they extended this time. So far as purchase of a second-hand ship from anywhere is concerned, the hon. Member is well aware that no second-hand ship is easily available.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is delay in construction and delivering the ship for two two years from 1972 to 1974.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: That was because they were not getting the spare parts required.

Supply of Fertilizers to Gujarat State

*303. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand sent by the Government of Gujarat for fertilisers for the year 1973-74;

(b) total quantity supplied during the said period;

(c) whether the supply was much less than the demand; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The State Government of Gujarat asked for a total quantity of 2.9 lakh tonnes of N. P and K nutrients for the year 1973-74 (Feb. 1973 to Jan. 1974). After discussions with the State Government, the requirements were finalised at 2.5 lakh tonnes of N, P and K nutrients.

(b) A quantity of 2.1 lakh tonnes of N, P and K nutrients was supplied to the State during the period.

(c) The shortfall in supplies to the State was only to the extent of 16 per cent of the assessed requirements.

(d) The shortfal in supplies to the State was due to the reduced availability of fertilisers from imports.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : राज्य की उर्वरक की जो रिक्वायरमेंट थी और उस में जो कमी रह गई है उस को कब तक पूरा करने का इरादा है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The question pertains to last year. In fact the percentage of shortage for Gujarat was lower as compared to the overall shortage. There is no question of making up the last year's shortage.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : इस साल राज्य में उर्वरक का भारी अभाव रहा है क्या उस के लिये राज्य में कोई नया कारखाना लगाने का विचार है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member may kindly put this question to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Shortage of fertilisers has led to the farmers taking to the production of more and more of cash crops like sugar, groundnuts etc. As a result the production of foodgrains has been reduced. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister what step is he taking to regularise these things?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very specific question and it is not a general question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In Gujarat also there is no proper distribution of fertilisers.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you have thought of regularising your question.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister is he aware of the fact that the farmers of Gujarat are experiencing acute shortage of the fertilisers to the tune of 70 per cent which will affect production very adversely? What measures Government proposes to supply adequate quantum of fertilisers to Gujarat?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as Gujarat is concerned Government of India have made special efforts to help Gujarat. The reason for shortage of fertiliser in Gujarat is the mechanical trouble with the Gujarat Fertiliser Plant. Government of India went out of the way and 50 per cent supply was made from the pool.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister said because the Gujarat Fertiliser Plant was not able to produce as much as expected of it, therefore, there was difficulty in Gujarat. That does not seem to be quite correct because Gujarat fertiliser plant is only expected to supply a definite percentage of its production to Gujarat and the rest goes elsewhere. That is determined by the Government of India. Therefore, the question is whether total allotment to Gujarat—both coming from Gujarat Fertiliser Plant and the rest from Pool—did fall short.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is not correct. First of all, I would concede as between demand and supply there is gap in this country. But as far ase the committed supplies to Gujarat were concerned there were specific quantities—how much from pool and how much from domestic manufacturers. The Gujarat Government did not heed to our advice to allow some supplies come from other plants. They insisted since Gujarat Fertiliser Plant is located in Gujarat so most of our local supplies should come from that plant. When that plant went out of order due to mechanical trouble, only that portion which was allotted from that plant was 'shortage' whereas from Pool there was 100 per cent supply.

New formula for collection of foodgrains from growers

+

*305. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister for Agriculture has mooted a new formula recently to ensure a trouble free system for collection of foodgrains from growers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Various suggestions for enlarging the scope of procurement including linking of supply of inputs with procurement, recovery of land revenue in kind are under active consideration of the Minister of Agriculture.

The implementation of the policy of procurement of foodgrains is being reviewed from time to time in consultation with the State Governments to consider steps that may be necessary for attaining the policy objectives.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने खाद्यान्न एकत्र करने के लिये जो प्रणाली निश्चित की है वह जनता की भलाई के लिये है, इस बात को मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन इस मे छोटे काश्तकारो को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। आप जब काश्तकारों को फर्टिलाइजर देते हैं तो आप उन से गेहूं या धान मांगते हैं। लेकिन जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं जिन के पास एक एकड या उम मे कम भूमि है, वे आप को कहा मे अनाज दे सकते हैं लेकिन आप उन के साथ जबरदस्ती करते हैं,। मैने उडीसा मे और खास कर मेरे गांव में देखा है कि इस बार लोग रबी की फसल नही बो पाये, क्योंकि आप ने उन को फर्टिलाइजर नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटे काश्तकारों को क्या सहूलियत देने का आप ने निर्णय किया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In Orissa. there has been no linkage so far of levy or colelction with fertilisers. For wheat, this was being tried in UP and Rajasthan. But as I have said in my reply, this is one of the proposals under consideration. This has not been implemented in Orissa.

श्री अनादी चरण दास : हमारे एरिया में हुआ है, आप जो कहते हैं वह गलत है। आप ने उन के साथ जबरदस्ती की है आप ने उन को कहा हैं कि फर्टिलाइजर लेना हो तो धान लाइये, वे कहां से धान लाये ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन छोटे काश्तकारो के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was about ensuring a trouble free system. But his present one is not a trouble-free question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can understand and appreciate the sympathy of the hon. Member for small farmers when linkage formula for supply of fertilisers is implemented. We shall see that the small farmers' interest is protected.

because we are aware that their marketable surplus is limited. Therefore, our idea is that if this linkage formula is to be implemented, we shall earmark a special quantity of fertilisers for the smal farmers, which will not be linked with the marketable surplus.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: May I know for how long the various suggestions for enlarging the scope of procurement will be actively considered by the hon. Minister and when they are likely to be implemented?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The procurement operations are continuing operations. Learning from our own experience, we shall have to take steps from time to time. It is our general experience that the country is so vast that the modes of procurement in the different regions will naturally differ, depending upon the assessment of the State Government; the Central Government and also the hon. Members of this House will have to come to some conclusions about it from time to time. This was a general question namely whether any easy method of linking the procurement was likely to be worked out, and we have said that all these suggestions are under consideration.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has told us the *modus operand*, by which they can procure more paddy, one of them being the collection of rent in kind. Will he kindly inform us whether he will exclude the farmers who possess more than five bighas of land, and whether he will link the supply of fertilisers with the sale of foodgrains to the State Government agencies?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About the first part of the question, namely whether the rent or land revenue would be recovered in kind, actually Vinobaji has made this suggestion to the hon. Prime Minister and to our Ministry also. This is being examined. The difficulty is that the land revenue today comes to only Rs. 100 crores, while if a sizeable procurement is to be made, it will involve more than Rs. 1000 to 2000 crores. Of course, Vinobaji's sugestion is that one-sixth of the total gross produce should be recovered in kind. But he has not gone into this question in detail, and he shall have to go into this question, and see what will have to be done with regard to the small farmers.

As for linkage of fertilisers with this, I have already explained the position.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: May I know whether the Central Governwent have given any broad outlines of the procedure of procurement of foodgrains in the various States? This question has been raised by several other hon. Members also here that different States are following different policies according to their sweet will. May I know, therefore, whether the Government of India have given any specific guidelines in regard to the procurement policy?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: These matters are discussed in the Chief Ministers' conference before the procurement season. About the new guidelines, naturally there will be discussions with the representatives of the State Governments, and we shall benefit also from the suggestions of the hon. Members of this House.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं एक सीधा सा सवाल पछूंगा कि क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि कई सूबों में जहां पर गेहूं की वसूली की जा रही थी और उस के बदले में खाद दी जा रही है थी. तो गेहूं का दाम तो तय किया गया लेकिन उस मुकाबले में खाद का दाम ज्यादा महंगा था सरकार की तरफ से यानी दुगना दाम खाद का हो गया और गेहूं 76 रु० की जगह 105 रु० क्विन्टल कर दिया तो किसानों ने कई सूबों में खाद और कारखाने की चीजों के बदले

मे गेहूं देना पसन्द नही किया इसलिये गेहूं वसूली की योजना मे आप को बहुत ज्यादा नाकामयाबी मिली ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Fertiliser is a scare commodity today. Of course, fertiliser is one of the factories which naturally is having some impact on this But the commodity is scarce. There is greater awareness in the country among the farmers..

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : खाद की या गेहू की ज्यादा कमी है, आप बताये किस की कमी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. Therefore, this linkage is likely to be accepted by farmers That is my submission The shortage of fertiliser is well known Naturally, the procurement has not come to our expectations

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Is it not a fact that the entire procurement campaign is not meeting with success for two operative reasons which are as under? First, those who are actually responding to the call of Government for procurement, the middle and poor farmers, thinking that they will get fertilisers are not getting fertilisers Not only this year, but last year also they did not get it. As a result of this, in the coming year they are expecting that only slips will be given and not fertilisers and for this reason they are not going to co-operate in procurement What alternative measures does Government propose to take to give them their quota for fertilisers to which they are entitled as per their list? If they do not get their quota of fertiliser, is Government in a position to ensure that they get it? If not, how is this procurement Campaign going to be a success?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Naturally this has to be linked up. If there is any failure, we are not aware of it. But I take it that since the hon. member is mentioning it, it must have happended in some parts. This linkage formula was not applied by and large in the country; in some States it was tried. If there are some failures, they will have to be rectified But there is a general impression that farmers who have surplus would be in a position to hand over their surplus if the supply of fertiliser is ensured Weaknesses can be removed.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री: क्या उत्तर प्रदेश से इस प्रकार की शिकायते आयी है कि गल्ला वसूली करने के लिये जब गये तो किसान उस समय घर नही था किसी रिश्तेदारी मे गया हुआ था और उस के पीछे गोदाम का ताला तोड कर सारा गेहू ले आये और वजन कर के जो कुछ मालूम हुआ वह नोट कर लिया, किसान के आने पर जो [illegible] ता था उस मे 12 क्विन्टल की कमी हुई और पूरी वसूली की गई। क्या इस तरह की शिकायते आयी है ? यदि हा, तो इस वसूली मे सुधार के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A general anti-hoarding campaign was carried on by the UP Government. I am not aware of individual cases If there are any specific complaints and if the hon member will give particulars, I will refer them to the UP Government.

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे : सम्भवतः हमारे साथी को शायद सूचना नही है। मैं कह सकता हू कि किसानो को जो खाद दी गई वह पुराने भाव से दी गई, चीनी पुराने भाव से दी गई और इस कारण गेहूँ की वसूली उत्तर प्रदेश मे पूरी की पूरी हो गई, बल्कि उस से भी अधिक हो गई। क्या यह मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन को जवाब दीजिए इन को क्या मालूम ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सब से ज्यादा वसूली अन्न की राजस्थान में की गई, लेकिन क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि राजस्थान में डंडे मार मार कर छोटे किसानों को खाने तक के लिए अनाज नहीं छोड़ा। क्या यह जानकारी मंत्री जी ने प्राप्त की है ?

स्कीम केन्द्रीय सरकार बनाती है और लागू करती है राज्य सरकार। क्या इसकी आपके पास जानकारी है कि राज्य सरकार ने ऐसा क्यों किया ? डंडे मारने की तो आपकी स्कीम नहीं थी। राजस्थान ने डंडे मार मार कर गेहूँ इकट्ठा किया। ऐसी स्कीम तो आपने नहीं बनाई थी कि डंडे मार मार कर जितना चाहो गेहूँ ले आओ और किसान के पास खाने के लिए एक दाना भी न छोड़ो।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It would not be correct to say that Rajasthan had the maximum procurement. They did have procurement and most of it was linked with the supply of fertilisers. I do not think any coercive measures were used. If however somebody was holding more than necessary, even if coercion was used the State Government was justified in that.

New Method of Harvesting Trees

*311. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a new concept explored by forestry scientists in Georgia (U.S.A.) of harvesting trees for pulp-wood every two to three years compared to the present 20 to 40 years termed as "silage sycamore"; and

(b) if so, whether Indian forestry scientists are equipped with the knowledge to adopt this cheap method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Indian Forestry Scientists are equipped with the knowledge to adopt this method if a tree species comparable to Sycamore of Georgia (USA) can be found out to suit Indian conditions.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether the forest departments of the State and Central Governments have combed all the forests in this country and can assert confidently that there is no trace of such trees in our forests?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: We have got eucaly plus and popular and they can be utilised after a period of 9-10 years. So far as this type of tree is concerned, we do not have it. But we have tried sesbania grandiflora which can be used after a period of three years but that is still at an experimental stage.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Is the Government in favour of getting seed or sapling of this type from the United States?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I submitted earlier that because of climatic and soil conditions it may not be a practical proposition; but the proposal of the hon. Member may be tried again.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Is the hon. Minister aware that in the South of India they are growing casurina in abundance both for fuel and for pulp and could we not do that here in the North also?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is specific about growing a specific kind of three. You are referring to some other tree. I have no objection if the hon. Minister obliges the lady Member.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE

(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): For the information of the lady Member I may say that *casurina* is used as fuel and also as a building material in certain places. But, as fa r as I could remember, it has not been used as pulp.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Minister has mentioned eucalyptus as possible use for the pulp industry. Is the Minister aware that the eucalyptus tree upsets the ecological balance in the areas in which it is planted and so the policy of the Government has been to modify the planting of eucalyptus for the purpose of pulp by switching over to some other variety? The Minister also replied that the sycamore variety mentioned in the question is not climatically suitable for India. As far as I know, India has such a variety of climates right from the Himalayas down to the Cape Comorin that I cannot understand why experimentation was not done on it in different areas. Why can't we find areas where sycamore could grow more profitably, because this premises to provide pulp every three years instead of every 20 years? This is something that Government should investigate with all its might.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Scientists are really aware of this problem. It is a question of adapting even this tree to our own conditions. We do have the knowledge now to make these adaptations. Therefore, I can assure the hon. Member that our scientists are quite wide awake and they would try to see whether our existing poplar tree could be modified and adapted so that it could yield within three or four years. As far as eucal-popular tree could be modified and certain types are causing great concern because they suck away the water and dry the whole land. That is why we are evolving new varieties to get this damage reduced to the minimum. They are also confined to certain areas where they may not cause damage ecologically.

Report of Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association on Failure of New Wheat Policy

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*313. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association has submitted a report to the Ministry outlining the reasons for the failure of the New Wheat Policy; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association submitted a Memorandum to the Government of India indicating reasons why it had not been possible to procure five to six million tonnes of wheat as originally envisaged, and they had also given certain suggestions for improving the pace of procurement. According to the Federation, the shortfall in procurement was mainly due to (i) lesser production than what was anticipated earlier, (ii) late harvesting of wheat crop, (iii) delay in issue of licences and permits in Punjab and Haryana, (iv) railway strike and (v) the general rise in the prices of essential commodities resulting in holding back of wheat stocks by the producers in the expectation of getting higher prices.

2. For improving the pace of procurement, the Federation suggested free internal movement of wheat within the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, purchases and sales of wheat only in the regu-

lated markets, vigorous implementation of the traders' levy scheme and restrictions on purchases by roller flour mills in the open market.

3. The Government of India feel that as a result of assurances given by the Federation, certain expectations were raised, which have not materialised. However, taking into consideration the level of producfion during the current year, the extent of marketable surplus and the price trend of various foodgrains, it would not be correct to say that the policy has not yielded the desired results The position in this regard is being constantly reviewed by the Government of India in close consultation with the State Governments and remedial action is taken, wherever necessary

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: The Government having surrendered themselves to the Foodgrains' Dealers Association and given up their policy of procurement, this is the result The Minister has mentioned in his statement that the procurement this year has been less than that of last year and also below expectations What was the procurement last year and how much have they procured this year? It seems that the Foodgrains Dealers' Association is asking for some more concession In view of this, would it not be possible for the Government to have re-thinking over this policy of procurement?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The procurement this time last year was 43 5 lakh tonnes and this year 17.5 lakh tonnes The total market arrival last year was 45 75 lakh tonnes and this year 30 lakh tonnes On the question whether the Government would be prepared to reconsider the policy, naturally Government has an open mind on this and Government would not hesitate to think of other methods of procurement whereby our main objective of serving the public distribution system and meeting the requirements of the vulnerable sections of the society are adequately met by effective procurement.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I would like to know whether it was not due to hoarding that wheat was not available in the market.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It may be. Our assessment shows that there has been hoarding at various levels this year because of shortages. But one of the factors which should be appreciated is that this year there has been some downward trend in wheat production because of certain natural calamities, power shortage and other things. This year, the procurement was based on the market arrivals. In certain important wheat-growing areas, the production had not come upto the expectation.

SHRI P. M MEHTA: In the statement, it is stated:

> "The Government of India feel that as a result of assurances given by the Federation certain expectations were raised which have not materialised"

Keeping this in view, I would like to know what assurances were given by the Federation, what expectations were raised and why those were not materialised Why did the Government rely upon the Federation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE It is not correct that the Government relied upon the Federation When I said that expectations were raised, in their communication they indicated that if the system was changed and 50 per cent levy was imposed on them, they will be in a position to give 5 million tonnes by way of levy. That is how they created an impression in the country that they will be in a position to make a contribution to the Central pool to the tune of 5 million tonnes.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The Government of India decided to change over from one system to another with a categorical assurance which was given by the Federation of All-India Trade Dealers that they will procure wheat

and 50 per cent of it will be given to the Government. They are now talking of excuses, lesser production, late harvesting of wheat crop and delay in the issue of licences. First of all, they promised to Government that they will give 50 per cent of procurement and that they will contribute to the tune of 6-7 million tonnes for the buffer stock. They are talking now of excuses and blaming the Government. When the Government procured wheat, the quantum of procurement was much more than what they procured.

Now, when the Government of India feels that as a result of assurance given by the Federation, certain expectations were raised which have not materialised, may I know whether the Government will give a re-thinking to it so that procurement is done properly? You cannot depend upon the traders? They do not show correctly whatever they procure. What is the Government doing about it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): When the wheat trade was taken over completely, last year, there was a divided opinion. There was one section which said that this was good and that we should go in for that. There was another section which said, no, it would have been better to leave it to the trade. Now, we have tried the wheat take-over and, in consonance with the expression of opinion by various sections of the House, we have tried the trade also. And, in my view, the trade has failed to fulfil its part. Therefore, the whole thing will have to be reviewed and we will have to take a decision for the next season.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The trade as well as the Government. .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know what was the production of wheat last year before this method was employed, because two figures that were given are 28 million tonnes and 30 million tonnes. If we accept 28 million tonnes, how much was the shortfall? That is No. 1.

No. 2: If the short-fall was only by a couple of million tonnes or say 5 or 10 per cent, the shortfall in procure- has been more than 50 per cent. How does the Government justify this short-fall when it states in its statement, 'It would not be correct to say that the policy has not yielded the desired result'? This is exactly contrary to what you have expressed just now. Was this statement prepared in consultation with you or in ignorance of the hon. Minister? Do you still justify?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Not in consultation.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are two aspects. One is the public distribution system where we distribute foodgrains at a particular price—*i.e.*, at Rs. 125 per quintal. Then, there is the other distribution or meeting the demands of the people who are outside the public distribution system. We have to take care of both. I have explained here that with regard to the open market price, for those who are outside the distribution system, compared to last year, the price is comparatively less. Therefore, to that extent, there has been some relief. But, unfortunately, for the public distribution system, the quantity available has been very much less than what we expected. Therefore, there is great strain on the public distribution system. Therefore, we have to strike a balance between the two. It is not as if only those who are covered by the public distribution system are the privileged class and we have no responsibility with regard to those who are outside the public distribution system. Therefore, any procurement system and the distribution system will have to take care of both the sections and this is where we have to strike the balance and I can assure

the hon. Members of this House that it is in consideration of all these various factors that we will have to evolve a production-*cum*-procurement-*cum*-distribution system.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I had asked a specific question. These general assurances are good. I had asked how much was the shortfall in production of wheat and in relation to the 50 per cent shortfall in procurement. I have just asked for some facts. I would seek your protection, Sir. I think there was no confusion in my question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A word about the facts. I would like to mention that in 1972-73 it was 24.9 million tonnes....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Finance Minister has stated 30 million tonnes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: You are wrong. The figures I am giving are correct. The wheat production in 1971-72 was 26 million tonnes and in 1972-73 it was 25 million tonnes. This year we expect, though the precise figures are not available as the data are under compilation, that it will be less by 2 million tonnes.

With your permission, I would like to add that the marketable surplus is always affected by the production figures because if 30 or 35 per cent is marketable surplus, if there is a downward trend in production, naturally, the marketable surplus will be affected by adverse proportion, not in a arithmetical proportion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, there is 50 per cent shortfall in procurement.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am not accepting that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन का जवाब असंगतियों की गुत्थी है। एक जगह ये कहते हैं :

Certain expectations were raised which have not materialised.

और आगे कहते हैं :

It would not be correct to say that the policy has not yielded the desired results.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सही है कि मंत्री और अधिकारियों की जानकारी में यह तय हुआ कि व्यापारियों के द्वारा खरीदा हुआ माल किसानों के पास ही कुछ समय के लिए रहेगा और बाद में चोरी से अन्य राज्यों मे अधिक दाम पर वह भेजा जायगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE: I don't think that such a charge should be levelled against officers. To say that there was conspiracy to hold up goods between producers and traders and officers were involved is not correct.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा कि मंत्री और अधिकारी।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I positively deny this allegation. It is not so.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : इस सरकार की नीति अन्न के मामले में बिल्कुल बड़े व्यापारियों के सामने सरेण्डर करने की है। इसीलिए सरकार ने और दूसरे लोगों ने इस बात को कबूल किया है कि अन्न का प्रोक्योरमेंट लक्ष्य के अनुकूल नही हो पाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप किसानों से ग्रेडेड लेवी लगा कर अगले साल अन्न वसूल करने की योजना बना रहे हैं जिस से प्रोक्योरमेंट का लक्ष्य पूरा हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Suggestion for action.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : क्या इस बात को देखते हुए कि जो पिछली पालिसी थी वह इसलिए फेल कर गई थी जिस के कारण गवर्नमेंट आगे अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नही कर पाई, उस के रीजन्स क्या ये भी थे कि जो मार्केटबुल सरप्लस था उस के बारे में डीलर्स एसोसिएशन ने यह आश्वासन दे दिया कि उस का 50 प्रतिशत सरकार को दिया जायगा लेकिन उन्होंने इस सरप्लस को स्मगल किया और दूसरे राज्यों में ले जा कर भण्डार बना कर रखा जिस से कि ज्यादा पैसा उन को मिले, क्या यह भी कारण है जिस से आप की प्रोक्योरमेंट पालिसी बावजूद डी-होर्डिंग कैम्पेन के फेल कर गई ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I cannot say positively about this but no such specific cases have been brought to our attention by the State Governments.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: He has mentioned in the statement the facts leading to the failure of the Federation to meet the Government's commitment etc. Is it a fact that the lesser production that was reported is a direct result of the lesser price paid to the farmer last year? If so, in fixing the price, in future, would the Government keep an open mind, as he has just now referred to, saying that the Government will keep an open mind on the whole question? What I want to know is whether they will keep an open mind as regards the fixing of the most remunerative price to the farmer. Will they have a better system of assessing the cost of production of the produce which varies from time to time? There is a Committee set up by the Government and it has not yet submitted its report. Will the Government consider a better machinery to go into the matter of the cost of production of various agricultural produce and fix remunerative, price to the farmers which would help us in this procurement?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I concede the point that remunerative price for farmers should be there, but to say that prices for wheat this year were not remunerative is not correct assessment of things. We have set up a very extensive machinery for collecting cost of collection and other data necessary. It is almost like the working class cost of living index data and these data are being collected and they are being processed. And on that basis, the Agricultural Prices Commission goes into these matters and advises the Government.

Maldistribution Cause of Food Crises

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*314. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report dated the 17th July, 1974 captioned "maldistribution cause of food crisis"; and

(b) if so, whether mal-distribution is responsible for the present food crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). A press report dated 17th July, 1974 has come to the notice of Government where the Union Minister of State for Planning is reported to have expressed the view that hoarding, profiteering and maldistribution are some of the important reasons for the present difficulties in the food front. Due to short-fall in production, the food situation continues to be very difficult. Holding up of foodgrains at various levels by producers, traders etc. has added to the

current shortages. The Government are aware of the need to strengthen and improve the procurement and distribution system. The food policy aims at equitable distribution of foodgrains to the different States through procurement by public agencies.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, the Minister of State for Planning has stated that the maldistribution is responsible for the present food shortage. If that is so, what is the reason for Government in agreeing to imports of foodgrains? Did not the government had enough opportunity to organise the distribution properly on its own in first instance and subsequently through a composite arrangement between itself and the traders? In spite of that fact there has been a failure of the food policy. There is shortage persisting and there is high price of food and why government is not taking steps in regard to shortage and for arresting the high price?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About the maldistribution, I would, by and large say, that in this country whatever is produced is obviously not getting distributed equitably. That is a very valid point. This needs to be taken note of by all of us. The point is that the per capita consumption pattern in this country is very different. For instance, in the Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the per capita consumption comes to 230 —250 Kg. per head per annum while in some States, it is somewhere between 120 and 130 Kg. Now, to reduce the per capita consumption in certain areas and to take that over from that area is a very difficult proposition. Before we think of any programme, the per capita consumption should come down. As far as the prices are concerned, I have made a general statement that whatever is available in the country is to be distributed equitably, there is a gap still between demand and supply. That is because our population is increasing. In the year 1970-71, we were close to self-sufficiency in the sense that whatever was required was produced within the country. But, later on, our production had gone down. It was of the order of 95 million tonnes from 105 million tonnes. While there is increase in population, there is also increase in prices because of pressure in demand.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Government has a contradictory policy regarding farming, namely, on the one hand, they have production oriented policy and on the other hand, they have the ideology-oriented policy. In view of persistent food shortage in the country, will a coordinated policy be followed by Government with the objective of abundance in foodgrains, at economic price to be made available to consumers. Will government follow the criteria of the farmers getting optimum production or will they only follow the ideology-oriented policy inhibiting the food production and enforcing the people of India thereby to pay ultimately an astronomical price for the foodgrains? Is the Government aware that pursuing a policy of only ideological considerations continuously has led to the lowering standards of our farmers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The hon. Member seems to think of a position of our ideological considerations which are contradictory or are opposed to production-oriented programme. As a matter of fact, our ideology is to increase the production. There is no question of any contradiction between the two. As regards the other question, namely how to increase the production, the hon. Member may have a view that only larger farmers can produce more. I find even now from the technological point of view it is only the intensive use of the land as a whole we can expect much better results. Therefore, I won't say that there is contradiction. I say positive-

ly there is no contraction between our ideological stance and increase in productivity Both are in harmony in my view.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Calcellation of International Trade Fair 1974

4 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to cancel the International Trade Fair 1974 which was to be held in India in December, 1974,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred by Central and State Governments on preparation of exhibits and construction work for the Fair, and

(d) whether ships of foreign participants are already on Sea with exhibits on way for participation and if so what effects it will have on our relations with them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) and (b) It has been decided to postpone sine die the India International Trade Fair, scheduled to be held in New Delhi during November-December, 1974, on account of the difficult economic situation through which the country is passing.

(c) The Fair Authority has incurred an expenditure of around Rs 1 crore and 35 thousand and the expenditure by Central and State Governments is not known.

(d) Part of consignment of goods for the Polish Pavilion have already arrived in Bombay The goods for the German Democratic Republic Pavilion are understood to be on the high seas The position about the goods of other foreign participants is not known It is hoped that the foreign participants will appreciate our difficult economic situation and the spirit underlying the decision The decision is not likely to have any adverse effect on our trade relations with the foreign countries

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Sir, I must thank the hon Minister to make this frank submission that the fair authority has already spent rupees one crore and thirty five thousand on an exhibition which is not going to be held For this fair there were already structures occupied by the foreign governments with the understanding that fairs will be held from time to time The State Governments have also spents lakhs of rupees The Export Promotion Council has also spent lakhs of rupees In my estimation the total expenditure has exceeded Rs 5 crore It is a monstrous expenditure I would like to know whether six exhibition loads of various foreign countries are already on the high seas and whether this decision or indecision by the Government is going to creat mis-understanding between our Government and some friendly governments who were to participate in this fair?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already indicated the figures of the amount which has been spent. The exact figures which have been spent or might have been spent by the State Governments are not available with us But we do not think the figure quoted by the hon Member is correct It will be much less than that Secondly, goods of one government have reached the country and of another one or two governments the goods are on the high seas We have taken the decision because of the unavoidable and cumulative effect of the economic difficulties If we had organised this fair then we would have incurred an expenditure of Rs 10 crores In view of the difficult situation Government did not think it will be wise and in the national interest to do it I can assure the House that the foreign governments have appre-

ciated the difficulties under which we have taken the decision not to hold the fair and we do not believe that not holding the fair would adversely effect our trade prospects with the foreign friendly governments.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I have a request to make to the hon. Minister in whom I have faith. The Directorate of Exhibitions is manned by officers whose conduct is not above board. A few months back Delhi Administration informed the Police that during 'Asia 72' some false bills were submitted and money taken from the Treasury. There were many officers whose bonafides were questioned. May I submit that he will try to clear these augain stables as quickly as possible and restrict these white elephant officers from making foreign tours as often as they like and thus save the country of much needed foreign exchange?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: If some specific allegation is brought to our notice, we do look into it. Regarding the allegation which he is referring to, we looked into it, and no particular officer of this exhibition directorate has been found responsible for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On the surface, in this matter we see that there is a saving of Rs. 4.85 crores, but actually the total gross loss is Rs. 8.40 crores, and, therefore, the net loss to my mind would be around Rs. 3 crores. Also, I am rather pained to hear that there has been a lot of quarrel in that Mr. Yunus was displaced by an intelligent man called Mr. Vijaykaran, and there is a very powerful man, a deputy Secretary called Mr. Luthra, against whom there are charges, and the hon. Minister can say whether they are right or wrong. I would like to know whether he had smuggled out letters which had exchanged between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, which went to America on sale. In that connection, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is or it is not a fact that on the 1st July, 1974, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya had written a letter to the Finance Minister wherein he had admitted that the Finance Ministry had suggested cancellation of this fair long ago. When was this exactly done, and after that date, how much money had been spent? May I also know whether it is or it is not a fact that on the 26th July, 1974, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya and Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan and other officials had a meeting, and the agenda was cancellation of this fair and the details of the concessions to be granted to the mill-owners? I would like to have a clear and categorical reply to both these questions.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The point is that when a decision of this character is taken, obviously, the Finance Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry are to be involved and their views have to be ascertained. So, a meeting was held between myself and the Finance Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him reply to my first question.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I shall reply to any questions which Mr. Speaker would allow. I am here to answer those questions....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr Speaker has allowed the question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Why does he stand up in between?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He wants to reply to the second part of my question first and to the first part later? That is the Government's way.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Let him have the patience to listen to the reply.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is not a fact that this decision had been taken long before and after that the construction was allowed or per-

mitted on the trade fair ground. That is not so. The day the decision was taken, it was stopped. This decision-making process takes sometime, and some sort of consultations have to be there in between the Ministries. After the final decision was taken at the meeting attended by myself and the Finance Minister, the information was conveyed to the foreign Governments, and construction work was stopped.

About the other gentleman to whom he referred in the first part of his question......

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He had written a letter to Mr. Y. B. Chavan in which he had admitted that the Finance Ministry had suggested cancellation of this fair long ago. My question on that was this. When was that exactly done, and after that date, how much money had been spent?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have to write so many letters....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am referring to the letter dated the 1st July, 1974. I have already given the date.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member seems to have more access to these letters. So, the hon. Minister should be more careful.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: He has no access to the letters. Otherwise, he would have admitted in his contention what I had communicated to him. So, it is not a correct thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him lay it on the Table of the House. Let him show the letter to you. In this letter dated the 1st July, addressed to the Finance Minister, he had admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: There may be a number of letters in a file. In the official files, there may be so many things. But this is what the hon. Minister is conveying on his behalf. There may be a number of letters in the official files. But he cannot produce those files here. ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not that way, Sir. On 1st July, the Commerce Minister had written a letter to the Finance Minister wherein he had admitted that the Finance Ministry had pointed out a long time ago that the fair should be cancelled. I want to know when the Finance Ministry pointed out to the Commerce Ministry that the fair should be cancelled, and after that, how much money has been spent. It is all for the share of booty of Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is: When was the Finance Ministry in the picture advising you not to hold it?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I have said, the decision-making process takes time. Therefore, we exchanged some letters in between different Ministries. But from my Ministry or from myself, no letter has gone to the Finance Minister agreeing to the suggestion of cancellation or cancellation after which no money has been spent. It is only after the final decision that money ......

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is a government decision. You cannot contradict one Minister against the other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only asked him when did the Finance Minister first suggest cancellation of the fair? Since that time, how much money has been spent? Do not evade the question.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Before a decision is taken, only on the basis of suggestions or advice, we cannot stop or withdraw. Therefore, that question does not arise. A deci-

sion has been taken at the last meeting between myself and Chavan Saheb and than construction was..

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about External Affairs? They should also be consulted.

MR. SPEAKER: He is entitled to ask the decision of Government and not as to what one Minister said this and then he said this and so on.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is precisely what I submitted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When did the Finance Minister ask them to cancel. it? He has not given a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He must not be allowed to mislead the House. When did Finance tell them to cancel the fair?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied on behalf of Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I humbly request you to ask him to say when did Finance tell them to cancel the fair.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked it twice. He has given a reply again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He cannot be allowed to get away by this.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir; he has not.—So we understand the Minister is lying before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. May I tell you to be very moderate in your language? There may be inter-departmental correspondence, talks among Cabinet Ministers and decision. He is speaking on behalf of Government whatever may have happened earlier. Let him not say that because he said this, therefore, he is lying. I do not think the word he used is proper. I do not like it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not given a reply. When did Finance first suggest cancellation?

MR. SPEAKER: No. You are repeating.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I will ask something more sensible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are all very sensible people. When did Finance suggest cancellation?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down. Shri Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Minister has admitted that cancellation of this fair was on the basis of an economy measure, to save quite a few crores of rupees. May I know whether this economy measure took the cost-*vs*-benefit factor into consideration? You can save Rs. 5 crores and thereby also lose Rs. 50 crores in the process. If that be so, if the cost-benefit has been taken into consideration, what was the cost of the original Asia 1972 Fair and the benefit accrued to this country, directly and indirectly? Could it be quantified in figures?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The aspect of the cost-benefit analysis is taken into consideration but it cannot be precisely quantified because the cost is direct and immediate and the benefit factor is spread over a long time and is invisible. In this case directly the expenditure is Rs. 1,00,35,000; and some money is purported to be spent by export promotion councils, State Governments and other Central Government Ministries. If we actually held the fair we estimated that our expenditure would run to more than Rs. 10 crores. It is not only the cost factor but the use of very precious and scarce raw materials

like cement, electricity and other inputs. Taking all these into account, we felt that it would not be a correct or wise decision and it would not be appreciated by the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now that we are going to lose about a crore of rupees, has the Government any plans to make good that loss by sale of goods that might have been brought here?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The goods or exhibits which are already here or which might be brought from foreign countries for the exhibition might be sold under the laws, deemed-to-be already-exhibited That way we can minimise some difficulties experienced by the foreign Governments. Our trade fair ground could be used by some other bodies for holding international dairy congress, etc. In this way the loss could be obviated or lessened.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of the damage to India's commercial image on account of this nearly eleventh hour cancellation of an important fair and in view of the fact that during the last few years India has accumulated a considerable volume of fair experience and placed herself on the map of world fair sponsoring countries, may I know how is it that the economics of these fairs were not worked out properly so that anticipation of profit rather than loss should be made when these fairs are organised and how is it that inspite of certain suggestion having come out a during this morning's deliberations of the Finance Ministry having warned a considerable time ago in regard to the dangers of the situation this matter was proceeded with till the eleventh hour when the cancellation was made to the deteriment of our image?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In such major decisions different angles have to be brought into harmony and there was a view that it would be very expensive. There was also a view that the projections of the achievements of this country in the field of industry and technology and agriculture in the last 27 years would bring about some benefit and compensate the loss likely to be incurred. A sort of a cost-benefit factor has been gone into. The decision is the cumulative effect of a lot of deliberation at different stages. It is not that we did not anticipate; we did anticipate; the net result of the cost benefit factor is that it should not be held. So we thought it wise not to hold it at this time.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मेला गठित करने का निर्णय कब किया गया था और क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि छ महीने पहले ही मंत्री जी को व्यापार मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा सलाह दी गई थी कि आर्थिक संकट को देखते हुए इस को रद्द कर देना चाहिये। उसी समय निर्णय किया होता तो यह नुकसान नहीं हुआ होता।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The decision was taken in May 1973. I again repeat what I said before, there was no communication from any Ministry negating or advising cancellation of the Fair.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा काम्युनिकेशन के बारे में नहीं है। मंत्रालय के तहत बात होती है। क्या यह सही है कि 6 महीने पहले आप को यह सलाह मिली थी? मैंने काम्युनिकेशन की कोई बात नहीं की थी।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: A suggestion does not constitute a decision.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ban on construction of high buildings in Delhi

*304 SHRI R K SINHA· Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the town planning authorities in Delhi imposed some time ago a ban on construction of high buildings in the city,

(b) whether this ban has now been relaxed and if so, why,

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a widespread public feeling that in relaxing the ban, the deciding authorities have bowed to the pressure of organised lobbies of land speculators, business houses, hoteliers and financiers, and

(d) whether it is proposed to re-examine the matter and re-impose the ban?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLLA PASWAN SHASTRI) (a) Pending the review of the development plans in the New Delhi area, sanction is not accorded for the construction of buildings with more than three storeys in the area under the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee

(b) No, Sir, the ban is still in force

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Extension of service after superannuation in DDA

*306 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of officers in the Delhi Development Authority who have been granted extension of service after reaching the age of 58 years along with the reasons for extension in each case during the calendar year 1973 and upto the 31st July, 1974,

(b) whether the extension has been granted by appropriate authority and if not, the steps taken to regularise the system and to ensure that no one gets extension beyond 58 years, and

(c) the number of officers in Delhi Development Authority whose deputation period has been over and the reasons for their retention in each case and when they are proposed to be sent back to their parent offices?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLLA PASWAN SHASTRI) (a) No official of the Delhi Development Authority has been given extension in service beyond the age of 58 years

(b) Does not arise

(c) 111 officers have completed 4 years of deputation in the Delhi Development Authority They have not been sent back to their parent offices due to requirements of work and non-availability of suitable substitutes The dates of their repatriation to their parent Departments cannot be estimated at this stage

Poor performance by DDA

*307. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA·

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA's performance this year has remained very poor and it could spend only Rs 19 crores for development of Jhuggi Jhonpri colonies, construction of Low and Middle Income Group houses and improvement works, and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking up the scheduled and approved works fixed as targets for this year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) (a) The expenditure of the Delhi Development Authority on various projects during the year 1973-74 is estimated at Rs 18.72 crores The performance cannot be termed as poor, considering the limitations and difficulties against which it was achieved

(b) The main reasons were actute shortage of essential materials and shortfall in the estimated receipts

Setting up of State Ports Authorities in Maritime States

*308 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the establishment of State Ports Authorities in each maritime State has been recommended by the Committee set up by his Ministry,

(b) if so, Government s reaction thereon,

(c) whether the Committee has suggested 20 minor ports which have technical potential for further development, and

(d) if so, the names of the ports and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA PATI TRIPATHI) (a) YES, Sir

(b) Government of India have forwarded the report of the Minor Port Committee set up by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to the State Governments concerned for necessary action The provision in the draft Fifth Plan for Centrally Sponsored Minor Ports Scheme is limited only to spillover schemes and no outlay has been provided for new schemes Any new scheme relating to minor ports will have to be provided by the Governments concerned as part of the State Plan

(c) The Committee has rcommended 21 minor ports which have technical potential for development

(d) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

Statement

Names of the Ports which have technical potential for further development as suggested by the Committee

1 Sikka|Salaya

2 Okha

3 Porbandar

4 Pipava

5 Dighi|Janjira

6 Ratnagiri

7 Redi|Vengurla

8 Karwar

9 Coondapur

10 Mangalore

11 Azhikkal/Billiapatnam

12 Beypore

13 Neendakara

14 Tuticorin

15 Cuddalore

16 Colachel

17 Pondicherry

18 Krishnapatnam

19 Kakinada

20 Gopalpur

21 Chandbali

कृषि योग्य बनाई गयी वन-भूमि तथा रेगिस्तानी भूमि

*309 श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत मे कृषि के सबध मे एक सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 के दौरान किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी वन-भूमि, रेगिस्तानी भूमि तथा बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया गया, और

(ग) इससे पूर्व प्रत्येक राज्य मे कितनी भूमि कृषि योग्य थी?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोर्य): (क) भारत सरकार ने ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण नही किया है।

(ख) राज्यो से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार चौथी पँचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नवम्बर 1972 तक कुल 1,61 803 हेक्टार कृषि योग्य परती भूमि का सुधार किया गया था। इस सबध मे राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण-1 मे दिया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है तथापि विभिन्न श्रेणियो की भूमि के बारे मे अलग अलग आकडे उपलब्ध नही है।

(ग) 1970–71 (नवीनतम उपलब्ध वर्ष) के दौरान अलग-अलग राज्यो मे कृषि योग्य भूमि का विवरण-2 सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

[ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया देखिये संख्या/LT8168/74]

U G C. Committee on Development and Reorganisation of Calcutta University

*310 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the University Grants Commission Committee on Development and Reorganisation of the Calcutta University has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the text of the five recommendations made by the Committee,

(c) whether the Committee observed in its report that "if a new University is at all to be set up in the State of West Bengal, Midnapore would have a strong claim", and

(d) if so, when the Government will implement the report as a whole and for setting up a University at Midnapore particularly?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (d) The Committee on Calcutta University, appointed by the University Grants Commission, has recently submitted its report to the Commission The report is under examination of the Commission

Revision of Formula for Allotment of Fertiliser to States

*312 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the State Government's demand for higher quota of fertiliser Government are reconsidering the recently evolved formula regarding fertiliser entitlement of each State and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The Government have evolved a method for assessing fertiliser requirement of each State in relation to the levels of application of fertiliser achieved in the State, and to the proposed production programmes A committee consisting of officials of the Government of Indian and representatives of certain State Governments has been constituted to examine the method and suggest modifications. The committee has not finalised its report yet.

%Raising prices of Fertilizers

*315. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently raised the pooled price of domestic and imported fertilizers by 80 per cent;

(b) if so, the reason for this sudden increase; and

(c) how far will it increase the cost of agricultural production in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The increase in the case of three major nitrogenous fertilisers viz. Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, in respect of which maximum retail prices are statutorily fixed, varies from 56 to 90 per cent.

(b) The increase became necessary because of the steep rise in import cost of fertilisers and increase in cost of domestic production.

(c) The extent to which the cost of production of agricultural commodities may increase as a result of the recent increase in fertiliser prices will depend among other things on the level of use of fertilisers which varies from crop to crop and from region to region. As the prices of fertilisers were increased only with effect from 1-6-74, it is also too early to ascertain the effect of price increase on the level of use of fertilisers. However, certain regional studies indicate that for an 80 per cent increase in the price of fertilisers, the likely increase in total cost of production of wheat may be between 5.4 per cent and 10.9 per cent: for rice between 7.8 per cent and 8.6 per cent for Bajra 0.3 per cent and for Jowar 1 3 per cent.

Admission in Delhi Colleges

*316. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students admitted in various colleges under the control of the Delhi University in 1st year in various courses;

(b) how these figures compare with the number of students admitted last year in 1st year in various undergraduate courses,

(c) whether some of the college have reduced the number of students in the colleges as compared to the figure of 1973 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the particular position in respect of Bhagat Singh College at Kalkaji, whether the college got the approval of the Delhi University for reducing the number of seats and if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The last date by which the colleges are required to admit students in the first year of the various under-graduate courses is August 14, 1974. The University will be in a position to collect statistics about admissions made during the current academic year after this date. A statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha after it has been furnished by the University.

(c) and (d). The University is not aware of reduction made, if any, in the number of seats by the colleges. In fact, according to the University, the total number of students, including those admitted this year uptill now in most of the colleges, as well as Bhagat Singh College, is not expected to be less than the total number of students on rolls in these colleges during the last academic year.

Recognition of Inter-State Road Transport

*317 SHRI S. N MISRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inter-State Transport Commission has since been recognised by the central Government, and

(b) the contribution so far made by the Inter-State Transport Commission in improving Inter-State Road Transport?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI). (a) Inter-State Transport Commission is a statutory body constituted by Central Government under Section 63-A of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

(b) Inter-State Transport Commission has been constituted for developing, coordinating and regulating the operation of transport vehicles on inter-State routes As a result of the efforts made by this Commission, almost all States/Union Territories now have reciprocal agreement with each other for operation of goods and passenger services on inter-State routes The Commission has also initiated five zonal permit schemes viz, Southern, Western, Northern, Eastern and Central for unhindered movement of a limited number of public carriers over the National/State Highways in any of the participating States/Union Territories chosen for operation on the basis of payment of tax at a single point and without obtaining counter signatures on permits Three of these schemes viz Southern, Western and Northern Zone have already been finalised and the two remaining schemes viz, Eastern and Central, are being processed by it in consultation with the State Governments concerned

The Commission has been able to bring about uniformity, to some extent, in the laden weight limits for transport vehicles on National/State Highways by persuading State Governments/Union Administrations to raise the permissible limit to 33,000 lbs (about 15 tons)

The Commission has further successfully endeavoured to bring about uniformity in the period for which road tax is to be charged on vehicles operating on temporary permits A number of States/Union Territories have agreed to the Commissin's proposal to accept payment for a minimum of one week or a fortnight

पटना के समीप गंगा नदी पर सड़क पुल का निर्माण

*318 **श्री रामवतार शास्त्री** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या धन की कमी के कारण पटना में गंगा नदी पर बन रहे सड़क पुल का निर्माण कार्य धीमा पड़ गया है

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने इसके निर्माण के लिये वह राशि नहीं दी जिसे देने का उसने वचन दिया था, और

(ग) उसके कारण क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) (क) से (ग) पटना में गंगा नदी पर प्रस्तावित सड़क पुल बन जाने पर राज्य सरकार पर पड़ेगा। अतः बिहार सरकार इस परियोजना से संबंधित सभी मामलों में मुख्यतः संबंधित है। परन्तु राज्य सरकार को उसके निर्माण कार्य में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये भारत सरकार ने उन्हें चौथी योजना में प्रस्तावित पुल के लिये 50 प्रतिशत व्यय पूरा करने के लिये गैर योजना ऋण एक जो 4 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक न हो, देना स्वीकार किया। शेष पूरा बकाया राज्य सरकार को अपने

साधनों से पूरा करना था। 4 5 करोड की सम्पूर्ण राशि मार्च, 1974के अन्त त क दे दी गई पाजवी योजना मे किसी भी केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए कोई वायदा नही किया गया अतः पाजवी योजना मे केन्द्रीय मे इस ार्य के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नही है और चालू योजना मे पुल योजना राज्य योजना का एक भाग है। इस लिये उक्त पुल के पूरा होने तक किया जाने वाला शेप सम्पूर्ण व्यय राज्य सरकार को अपने राज्य योजमा नियतनो से पूरा करना है। इन परिस्थितियो मे, भारत सरकार द्वारा पाचवी योजना मे बिहार सरकार को कोई भी धन राशि विशेष रूप से इस के पुल के लिये, देने का प्रश्न नही उठता। धनाभाव के कारण यदि कार्य की गति धीमी हो गई है तो भारत सरकार को इसकोई जानकारी नही है।

विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के लिए सलाहकार समिति का गठन

*319 **श्री महावीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या 31 मई, 1973 को विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के लिये एक सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो समिति ने क्या सुझाव दिये है, और

(ग) सरकार न उन सुझावो का कहा तक क्रियान्वित किया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) से (ग) विशेष पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम से सम्बद्ध समिति की स्थापना पहले पहल 1970-71 मे की गई थी। पिछली बार इसका पुनर्गठन 31 मई 1973 का किया गया था। इसकी बैठक 17 जुलाई, 1973 को हुई थी। समिति द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशे तथा जिस सीमा तक उन्हे कार्यान्वित किया गया है, नीचे दर्शाया गया है —

क्रम संख्या	सुझाव	की गई कायवाही
1	2	3
1	इस कार्यक्रम का यथा सम्भव शीघ्र से शीघ्र विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए क्योकि बहुत से बच्चो को अब भी इसके अन्तर्गत लाया जाना बाकी है।	पाचवी पच वर्षीययोजना के दौरान समेकित बाल विकास सेवाओ की नई योजना के द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जाएगा।
2	पोषाहार रक्तक्षीणता तथा विटामिन 'ए' की कमी को दूर करने के लिये वर्तमान रोग निरोधन कार्यक्रमो का कारगर उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये।	जहा कही रोग निरोधन कार्यक्रमो के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रो मे आहार वितरण केन्द्र स्थित है वहा वह स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है।

1	2	3
3	बच्चो का प्रतिरक्षण किया जाना चाहिये और विधिवत्त बाद की कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये।	इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को उचित सलाह दे दी गई है। तो भी समेकित बाल विकास सेवाओं की नई योजना के अधीन इसे विधिवत्त किया जायगा।
4	लाभप्राप्तकर्ताओ को स्वास्थ्य, पोषहार इत्यादी की शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये।	
5	स्थानीय रुप से उपलब्ध पदार्थों मे पौष्टिक खाने तैयार करने की विधियां बनाने में आहार वितरण केन्द्रो के संयोजको और सहायको का मार्गदर्शन किया जाना चाहिये।	विभिन्न संस्थानो द्वारा तयार की गई पाक-विधियां राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनो को आहार वितरण केन्द्रो मे लगे कार्यकर्ताओं को बाँ ने के लिये भेज दी गई है। पौष्टिक आहार तैयार करने का काम बालवाडियो की इचार्ज बाल सेविकाओ का भी है और इस प्रयोजन के लिये उचित प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।
6	आहार तैयार करने तथा उसे बांटने मे लाभ-प्राप्त करने वाली स्त्रियो की सहायता ली जानी चाहिये और जब तक खाना तैयार न हो बच्चों को दूसरे कामो मे लगाये रखना चाहिये।	विशेषतया आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ऐसा किया जा रहा है।
7	जहां स्थानिय रुप से पौष्टिक आहारो की व्यवस्था करना कठिन हों वहां समुचित तैयार आहार उपलब्ध किए जाने चाहिये।	भारत के खाद्य निगम केयर, बेकरीज इत्यादी के द्वारा ऐसा किया जा रहा है।
8	प्रशासनिक खर्च यथासभव अधिक से अधिक किफायत करने के लिये दूसरे वितरण तरीकों को भी आजमाना चाहियें।	इस मे अनुपूरक आहारों को सम्भवतया बदल दिये जाने के कुछ खतरें हैं। इसलिए आंहार वितरित किये जाने वाले स्थान पर ही आहार को खा लेने पर जोर दिया जाता है।
9	बडे पैमाने पर अनुपूरक आहार वितरण को लम्बे समय तक सरकारी खर्च पर नही चलाया जा सकता इसलिये गरीब वर्गो को घटे मूल्यो पर सस्ते पौष्टिक आहार देने पर सरकार ने विचार करना चाहिये।	वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में यह व्यवहार्य नही है।

1	2	3
10	परिवार नियोजन पर अनुपूरक आहार के लम्बे समय के प्रभाव की जांच की जानी चाहिये।	समेकित बाल विकास सेवाओं की योजना को कार्यान्वित करते समय इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Scarcity of Food Fertiliser

*320. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scarcity of good fertiliser in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to face this problem?

TH7 MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. There is some shortage of fertiliser in the country today.

(b) The shortage is because of shortfalls in domestic production and inadequate availability in the world market.

(c) Government are making all efforts to maximise domestic production and import of fertilisers. Government are also taking steps to step up production and utilisation of organic manures, and also to educate the farmer on the efficient use of the available chemical fertilisers. State Governments have been urged to take up special campaigns for weed control, to reduce the losses due to consumption of fertilisers by weeds.

चार नमहानगरों में सार्वजनिक परिवहन के लिए 53 करोड रुपये की राशि

*322 **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा बम्बई नगरों ने अपनी सार्वजनिक परिवहन व्यवस्था मे सुधार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से लगभग 53 करोड रूपये की राशि की माग की है,

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) इन नगरों द्वारा यह मांग किस किस तिथि को की गई और अभी तक निर्णय न होने के क्या कारण है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : (क) बम्बई कलकत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली के शहरों में सार्वजनिक परिवहन सेवाओं को सक्षम बनाने और उनमें सुधार करने के लिए इन शहरों के नगर परिवहन उपक्रमों ने 1974-75 के दौरान लगभग 51 करोड रूपये तक की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है।

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की योजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता के लिए

1974–75 के केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में पहले ही 10 33 करोड रूपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

मद्रास शहर मे सार्वजनिक परिवहन पद्धति मे सुधार के लिए भारत सरकार, पल्लावन परिवहन निगम को 3 करोड रुपये का ऋण देने के लिए भी सिद्धात रुप से सहमत हो गई है।

वैस्ट उपक्रम, कलकत्ता स्टेट ट्रान्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन और कलकत्ता ट्राम्वेज कम्पनी. के प्रस्तावों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 28 फरवरी, 1974 को वैस्ट उपक्रम तथा पश्चिम बगाल सरकार ने क्रमश 7 और 20 मार्च, 1974 को कलकत्ता स्टेट ट्रासपोर्ट कारपोरेशन और कलकत्ता ट्राम्वेज कम्पनी के बारे मे प्रस्ताव दिये । चकि प्रस्तावित सहायता ऋण के रुप मे होगी, अत सबंधित राज्यों से यह आश्वासन प्राप्त करना पडा कि वे अपने नगर परिवहन उपक्रमों की ओर से ऋणो के पुन भुगतान के लिए जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करेगे । योजनाओ के औचित्य की विस्तार मे जाच करनी पडी । साधनो की स्थिति के अनुसार इन उपक्रमो को धन के आवटन के बारे मे योजना आयोग की सिफारिशे प्राप्त करनी पडी । इसके अलावा मौजूदा निर्माण कार्यक्रम के सदर्भ मे गाडियों की उपलब्धता के प्रश्न पर भी विचार करना पडा । मामले मे फैसला न किया जाने के यही मुख्य कारण थे ।

Shortage of Fertiliser in Plantations

*323. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether plantations in the country are facing acute shortage of fertilisers;

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) whether any quota was allotted for plantation to Orissa during the last quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of the general shortfall in the availability of fertilisers in the country, plantation crops as also food and non-food crops, are facing some shortage of fertilisers as compared to their requirements.

(b) Efforts are being made to increase the availability of fertilisers in the country by maximising domestic production and imports, so that adequate quantities of fertilisers are available for all crops in the country, including plantation crops.

(c) No separate allotments are made for plantation crops in Orissa. However, the fertilisers requirements of Orissa State are worked out after taking into account all the crops proposed to be raised in the State during each season. Allotments of fertilisers to the State are made on the basis of these assessed requirements, the internal distribution as among the different crops, is left to the State Government.

चंबल कमाण्ड क्षेत्र में तिलहन विकास योजना

*3?4 0 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे :

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चम्बल कमाण्ड क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित किये जाने के लिए एक तिलहन विकास योजना भेजी है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री] (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिंदे) . (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चम्बल कमाड के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कुछ सहंत क्षेत्रो मे सघन तिलहन विकास की एक योजना प्रस्तुत की है। इस योजना के केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के एक भाग के रूप मे हाथ मे लिए जाने की सम्भावना है । भारत सरकार इस योजना की जाच कर रही है। तथापि, जब तक इस याजना को अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृति नही मिल जानी तब तक राज्य सरकार को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह घटी हुई राज महायता से (जो कि पाचवी योजना पर लागू है) चौथी योजना के लिए स्वीकृत पद्धतियो के मुताबिक विकास-कार्य जारी रखे ।

House Construction Scheme formulated by Rajasthan Housing Board

2130 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several house construction schemes were formulated by Rajasthan Housing Board and other Housing Boards under which 20 per cent of the cost of houses was to be deposited by the employees as deposit money and the Central Government was to make house-building advances to enable the employees to build their houses; and

(b) whether the Housing advances have since been stopped and have not been resumed as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Works & Housing do not give any loan to the State Government employees for the construction of their houses. In respect of Central Government employees, due to shortage of funds a ban was imposed in August, 1973 on the grant of House-building Advance to them. Although the ban was lifted in April 1974, priority is given to commitments already entered into and disposal of applications pending at the time of imosition of the ban. It has not yet been decided to invite fresh applications.

Import of Fertilizers

2131. SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which the agreements have been made to import fertilizers during the current year and the quantity expected to be received from each country;

(b) whether the difference between the estimated indigenous production and the targeted consumption is expected to be met fully by the imports; and

(c) if not, the alternative steps proposed to be taken to meet the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The names of the countries with which agreements have bene made during the current year and the quantity of fertilisers, in terms of nutrients, expected to be received against them are detailed below:

In '000 tonnes)

Country	Quantity expected to be received against the contractes entered into during the Current years.			
	N	*P*	*K*	(Total NPK)
Romania	20 80	—	..	20 80
Poland	70·64	.	.	70 64
G.D.R.		..	96 00	96 00
Bulgaria	13 80	.	..	13 80
U.S.S.R.	86 20	.	22·57	108 77
Yugoslavia	5 60	3 80	4·00	13 40
North Korea	4 60	.	.	4 60
France	5 00	5 00	5 00	15 00
Holland	16 79			16 79
West Germany	27 45	13 90	26 90	68 25
Italy	56 39	2 15		58 54
Belgium	7 20			7 20
Norway	6 81			6 81
U.S.A.	52 26	133 56		185·82
Japan	107 60			107 70
Kuwait	63 25			63 25
Congo			43 20	43 20
Canada	..	..	225 00	225 00
TOTAL :-	544 49	158 41	422 67	1125 57

(b) No, Sir. Because of "difficult availability of fertilisers in the world market, actual imports during the current year are expected to fall short of the targeted levels, leaving a gap between requirements and availability.

(c) The Government is making an all-out effort to step up domestic production. Efforts are also being made to exploit to the maximum extent possible the organic manurial resources in the country, and to educate the farmers on the efficient use of the available chemical fertilisers.

मध्य प्रदेश में सड़कों के निर्माण और मरम्मत के लिए केन्द्रीय निधि से स्वीकृत की गई धन राशि

2132 **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय निधि से मध्य प्रदेश मे सड़को के निर्माण और मरम्मत के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई थी,

(ख) क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए पूरी धनराशि खर्च की गई थी, और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). नीचे की सारणी में नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत तथा चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना काल मे मध्य प्रदेश में सड़कों के निर्माण और मरम्मतों के लिए व्यय/समायोजित की गई धनराशि दिखाई गई है :—

योजना का नाम	स्वीकृत धनराशि	धनराशि जो खर्च/समायोजित की गई लाख
1	2	3
1. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (मूलाकार्य)	899.52	955.75
2. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (अनुरक्षण तथा मरम्मत)	457.62	465.32
3. अन्तंराज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के अन्तर्गत ऋण सहायता	88.39	88.39
4. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	199.13	199.13
5. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सबंधी पाचवी योजना के लिये अग्रिम कार्यवाही	11.27	11.27

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Violation of Guest Control Order in Delhi

2133. SHRI VEKARIA.
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were prosecuted in Delhi during the period from January to June, 1974 for violation of Guest Control Order; and

(b) out of them how many belong to big business houses and how many are senior Government officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that no person was prosecuted during the period from January to June 1974 due to violation of Guest Control Order.

(b) Does not arise.

Fruit and Vegetable Products Corporation

2134. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Fruit and Vegetable Products Corporation is being set up;

(b) if so, the main functions assigned to the Corporation, and whether the Corporation is also likely to help the growers of fruit and vegetables in the production; and

(c) the authorised capital of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A proposal for setting up of a Fruit and Vegetable Products Corporation is under consideration of Government. Details are still to be worked out.

Sugar production during 1973-74

2135. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar production during the year 1973-74 is expected to be 45 lakh tonnes as against 38.72 lakh tonnes in 1972-73;

(b) what is the basis for the optimistic estimate of sugar production; and

(c) in view of the high yield, whether the price in the open market will substantially declined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). As a result of the continuance of the policy of partial control and grant of excise rebates enabling payment of cane prices much higher than the minimum notified prices and the consequential increase in cane acre-age, the production of sugar during 1973-74 should normally have been around 45 lakh tonnes. However, due to the damage caused to standing sugarcane crop by pyrilla infestation, lack of winter rains and continued frost in the north mainly in U.P. and Bihar, it is now estimated to be only about 40 lakh tonnes as against 38.73 lakh tonnes in 1972-73.

(c) The decline in the estimated production and the decision of the Government to export 5 lakh tonnes of sugar this year to earn the much needed foreign exchange, have necessitated reduction in the monthly releases of sugar, both levy and free-sale, for internal consumption. The small increase in production is not, therefore, expected to bring down the open market prices of sugar.

Sale of D.D.A. Built Flats

2136. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during October/November, 1973 the DDA had advertised for sale of all their built flats to the registered members;

(b) if so, whether this has been completed and the number of houses remaining to be disposed of; and

(c) whether the members now on the enrolment list are not interested in the remaining flats and if so, whether Government propose to start fresh registration and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 462 flats remain to be disposed of.

(c) These flats are being re-advertised to ascertain the interest of the registered persons.

Booster Pump in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi

2137 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether work of installing a booster pump for augmenting water supply in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi has since been completed and whether as a result thereof it would b now possible for house building in South Block and other blocks in higher level to get water in the first and second floor,

(b) if not when it is likely to be completed and

(c) whether Government have formulated a comprehensive scheme for augmenting water supply in South Delhi and if so the main features thereof and the position of Greater Kailash Part II in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) According to the information furnished by the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of Municipal Corporation of Delhi the position is as under

(a) and (b) Temporary boosting pumping station in Greater Kailash II was commissioned in June, 1973 and is serving all blocks of Greater Kailash II except blocks S & W which are located at a higher altitude in comparison to other blocks Water supply is made available to S & W blocks by regulation from existing tubewell Position of S & W blocks shall further improve when second tubewells on which work is in progress, is commissioned by March 1975

(c) Yes A comprehensive scheme amounting to Rs 1 33 crores for water supply to South Delhi has been formulated by Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and is being implemented in stages Under this scheme the work on Greater Kailash Pumping Station consisting of 2 underground reservoirs of 4 5 M G capacity and installation of pumping Machinery has already been completed and thev have been put into commission 4 over head tanks at Panchsheel Malviya Nagar Indian Institute of Technology and Sriniwaspuri have also been commissioned The work on Hauz Khas Tank is in progress For providing central over head tanks in Greater Kailash II as well as providing pumping main to this reservoir action is being taken and the work would be done as per requirements of development at site

Meeting with State Food Ministers on 2nd June, 1974 Re: Procurement of Wheat from Farmers

2138 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA
SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI P K DEO

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of State Food Ministers was held in New Delhi under his Chairmanship on 2nd June 1974

(b) if so whether ways and means to lure the farmers to come out with their wheat stocks figures in the meeting and

(c) whether enhancement of cash credit limits for the State procurement agencies were demanded by some States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) No meeting of the State Food Ministers was held in New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Union Minis-

ter of Agriculture on 2nd June, 1974 However, a meeting of the High Level Committee for Co-ordination and Implementation of the new policy was held on 3rd June, 1974 under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Agriculture, at which, amongst others, the Food Ministers of the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are represented Amongst the measures to step up procurement, the question of linking the supply of fertilizers, cement etc. with procurement of wheat was discussed.

(c) No, Sir.

Conversion kit to run Diesel Engines on Cow Dung

2139 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Department has designed a conversion kit to run diesel-engines on cow-dung gas,

(b) if so, whether Government has enquired into economics of this invention, and

(c) if so, steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)· (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to Government of Madhya Pradesh, one conversion kit will cost approximately rupees four hundred. It is estimated that this invention, when put to commercial use, will result in a saving of about 85—90 per cent diesel The development of a marketable unit is nearing completion.

Meeting of Food Ministers of certain States on Procurement and Arrival of Wheat in Mandies on 21-5-74

2140 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA·
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI D. D DESAI.
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI·
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Food Ministers of U P, M P and Rajasthan met him on 21st May 1974 regarding wheat procurement

(b) if so whether they complained of dismal progress of procurement and poor arrival of wheat in the *mandies* and

(c) the steps taken since then to improve wheat arrivals and procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) The Food Ministers of U P and M P separately met the Union Minister of Agriculture on 21st May, 1974 However, the Food Minister of M P did not meet him on that date The progress of procurement of wheat and matters relating thereto were discussed at these meetings

The following measures have since been taken by State Governments of U P, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to maximise procurement

UTTAR PRADESH: The Government of U P cordoned off 28 wheat surplus districts and formed them into 8 blocks Restrictions were imposed on the movement of wheat within a block, from one block to another block and from a place outside a block to a place within a block. The Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Federation and the State Marketing Organization started direct

purchases with effect from 1st June, 1974 Dehoarding operations were started on an extensive scale with effect from 1st June, 1974

RAJASTHAN Surplus districts were cordoned off and effective steps were taken for dehoarding wheat Producers levy on wheat was imposed on 17th June, 1974 Procurement of wheat was linked with the distribution of fertilizers, kerosene cloth and cement subject to availability of these commodities

MADHYA PRADESH Direct purchases from the cultivators were resorted to by the State Commodities Trading Corporation at a price of about Rs 125 per quintal

Afforestation during Fifth Plan

2141 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period for scientific afforestation to preserve and foster fresh wealth and to ensure soil conservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) Under the Vth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs 173 crores in the State Sector, Rs 19 crores in the Centrally sponsored sector and Rs 29 33 crores in the Central Sector for overall Development of forest wealth in the country on scientific lines In addition, about Rs 120 crores are proposed to be obtained through institutional finance Afforestation has been given a very important place in the proposed development programme, it is proposed to undertake afforestation works in an area of over 15 lakh hectares during the Vth Five Year Plan

No separate outlay has been earmarked for afforestation programmes under Soil Conservation Afforestation is, however, an integral part of the Soil Conservation programmes, which are being carried out in the watersheds of 21 major R V Ps by 14 States and D V C An amount of Rs 36 00 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for this Centrally sponsored programme for the Fifth Plan

In addition to above, afforestation work under the Soil Conservation programme is also being do e as a State Plan programme

Scholarship to Ladakhi students

2142 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number and amount of scholarships available at present for Ladakhi students to study in the institutions of higher education outside the District, and

(b) the proposals for increase in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) Requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Sabha

Loans to Farmers for creating Indigenous Fertilisers

2143 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are going to give loans to cultivators specifically for creating indigenous fertilisers in village to meet the shortage and short supply of fertilisers; and

(b) whether this is likely to make up the shortage of fertilisers and is not to affect agricultural production and thereby accentuate price level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The question perhaps refers to the loans for the development of organic manures by the farmers. There is no provision of giving loans to the farmers for such purposes. However, the Ministry proposes to give 25 per cent subsidy each on the capital cash to the farmers for installation of 20,000 gobar gas plants. The rest of the funds will be available from the Banks as loan.

(b) To the extent Organic manures can be mobilised, it will supplement chemical fertilisers, and add to the total availability of fertilisers.

वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान पंजाब को चावल और चीनी की सप्लाई

2144 श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्त वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पंजाब सरकार को कितनी मात्रा में चावल और चीनी की सप्लाई की गई,

(ख) उक्त अवधि में राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से कितनी मात्रा में चावल तथा चीनी की माग की थी, और

(ग) उसे पूरा कोटा न देने के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान पंजाब को सप्लाई आवंटित की गई चावल और लेवी चीनी की मात्रा नीचे दी जाती है ।

(मात्रा हजार मी० टन में)

वर्ष	चावल सप्लाई की गई मात्रा	लेवी चीनी आवंटित मात्रा
1972-73	शून्य	77.360
1973-74	शून्य	80.224

(ख) और (ग) पंजाब चावल की दृष्टि से अधिशेष राज्य है और इसलिए 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान राज्य सरकार से कोई माग प्राप्त नही हुई थी ।

जहा तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश को लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा जनसख्या 1967-68 और 1968-69 के वर्षों के दौरान खपत प्रतिमान और राज्यो को आवटन के लिए लेवी चीनी की उपलब्धता को ध्यान मे रख कर युक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है । राज्य सरकार से उनका मासिक कोटा बढा कर 7500 मी० टन करने के लिए जून 1973 मे अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था। उत्तर मे उन्हे मासिक कोटे के निर्धारण के आधार की व्याख्या की गई थी और राज्य सरकार को बताया गया कि जब कभी देश में चीनी की उपलब्धता में सुधार होगा तब पंजाब समेत सभी राज्यो के आवटन मे वृद्धि करने की सम्भावना पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

2145 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आवश्यक खाद्य-वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि की है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) अधिप्राप्ति के मूल्यो मे वृद्धि करने के परिणामस्वरूप खाद्यान्नो के केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्यो मे वृद्धि हुई है ताकि राजसहायता के भार और घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था को कम किया जा सके और उत्पादकों को भी लाभकारी मूल्य दिया जा सके ।

राजस्थान को वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान सप्लाई किया गया चावल तथा चीनी

2146. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान को कितनी मात्रा मे चावल तथा चीनी की सप्लाई की गई ,

(ख) उक्त अवधि मे राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से कितनी मात्रा मे चावल तथा चीनी की माग की थी, और

(ग) उसे पूरा कोटा न देने के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान राजस्थान को चावल की सप्लाई आवटित की गई मात्रा नीचे दी जाती है —

(मात्रा हजार मीटरी टन मे)

वर्ष	चावल सप्लाई की गई मात्रा	लेवी चीनी आवटित मात्रा
1972-73	0 1	107 112
1973-74	0 2	110 986

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान सामान्यतया चावल की दृष्टि से आत्म निर्भर है । इसलिए पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियो और उसे त्यौहार के लिए केवल चावल की थोडी मात्रा मागी गई थी और यह माग पूरी की गई थी ।

जहा तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा जनसंख्या, 1967-68 और 1968-69 के वर्षो के दौरान खपत प्रतिमान और राज्या में लेवी चीनी की उपलब्धता को ध्यान म रख कर युक्ति युक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है । चीनी का मासिक कोटा बढाने के लिए राज्य सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नही हुआ है ।

Foreign contracts for National Building Construction Corporation

2147 SHRI V MAYAVAN
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation, an affiliate of the Works and Housing Ministry has secured foreign contracts,

(b) if so, what are the countries;

(c) whether the NBCC has sent any team of experts to those countries; and

(d) the main features of the contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Not so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A three-member technical team headed by the Chief Engineer of the Corporation was sent to Prague in June, 1974 on the invitation of M s Strejexport, Foreign Trade Corporation, Vaclavake nam 56, 113 26 PRAHA 1 to explore the possibilities of participation of N B C C in the execution of Civil Construction works in Czechoslovakia

(d) As stated in the reply to part (a) above, no contract has so far been awarded to the Corporation

Supply of Drinking Water in Rural Areas of Himachal Pradesh

2148 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the number of projects in regard to the drinking water supply in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh submitted by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to the Central Government during 1973 and

(b) the number and names of such projects among them which have been sanctioned by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Nine schemes for providing drinking water supply in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh were received during the year 1973 for technical scrutiny

(b) All the nine schemes were technically scrutinised by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation and sent to the State Government with relevant comments The names and the estimated cost of the scheme are given below —

Sr No	Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost
		(Rs in lakhs
1.	Barsar Bani Group .	46 80
2	Ramgarh Dhar Group (Phase I) .	49 26
3	Telerah Bhadwal etc	12 97
4	Sarkaghat Group .	41 17
5	Bharari & Ladhyani Group	12 20
6	Binwa Group	45 54
7	Beet Illaqua Augmentation Water Supply Scheme	13 83
8	Panchayat Khalet Group	12 59
9	Fatepur Group	12 39

Naming the New Tankers on the basis of Religious Leaders

2149 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government proposed to name the new Tankers (ships) to be acquired by India after religious leaders

(b) if so whether any concerned religious organisations are sounded before naming such vessels after the names of their prophets, and

(c) if so whether any religious organisation has raised any objection so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No Sir Ships are named by Shipping Companies

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Maha Bodhi Society of India had objected to the Shipping Corporation of India naming a Bulk Carrier acquired from Japan as Gautama Buddha. The Corporation subsequently decided to change the name to Samrat Ashok.

Profit earned by D.T.C.

2150. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has shown any profit since its inception;

(b) if so, the amount of profit earned by the Corporation;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/likely to be taken by Government to better its working?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main reasons for the Delhi Transport Corporation not earning any profits are the high cost of operation of its buses and telescopic rates of fares for its services which have not been revised since 1964, resulting in a wide gap between expenditure and income.

(d) Construction of new depots, renovation of existing depots and purchase of additional equipment for the Central Workshop, so as to improve the maintenance facilities, augmentation of the fleet and restructuring of the routes on a more scientific basis are some of the main steps being taken to improve the earnings of the Corporation.

Central Universities closed during 1973-74

2151. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times each one of the Central Universities were closed during the academic year 1973-74 because of various disturbances including student unrest;

(b) whether any attempt has been made by the Universities concerned to analyse the causes and find remedies to the problems; and

(c) if so, a brief report of each such analysis?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information received from Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and North-Eastern Hill University, none of them was closed during the academic year 1973-74 on account of student disturbances. Information in respect of Visva-Bharati is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Delay in Expansion of Public Sector Metropolitan Milk Scheme

2152. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for expansion of four public sector metropolitan milk schemes has been delayed for nearly three years;

(b) if so, the year-wise target fixed for achieving the expansion schemes during the last three years and how this was achieved or not achieved;

(c) to what extent the expansion scheme was dependent on imported

milk powder and gift of milk powder separately; and

(d) the present thinking of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a), (b) and (d). Under Project WFP 618 (Operation Flood) the expansion of four metropolitan dairies was to be completed during the second year of the project, as under:—

(in litres)

	Pre-Project	After expansion
Delhi Milk Scheme	300,000	380,000
Greater Milk Scheme Bombay	500,000	605,000
Greater Calcutta	200,000	265,000
Madras . .	50,000	100,000

The expansion was delayed due to late arrival of gift equipment from UNICEF. However, the target has been reached in case of Madras while the expansion in the case of Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta is likely to be completed shortly.

(c) The expenditure on the expansion schemes was to be made out of the funds generated from the sale of gift skim milk powder and Butter Oil.

Sale of books published by Urdu Board

2153. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the books published by the Urdu Board are already being put out by the National Book rust, another Government Underking;

(b) if so, why this overlapping is ping involved in the arrangement

(c) in what way it is financially helpful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The National Book Trust, an autonomous organisation, agreed to arrange the printing of Urdu manuscripts prepared under the auspices of the Taraqui-e-Urdu Board in the Board's formative stage. The Trust also agreed to cover the distribution and sale of such books through its sales organisation. This arrangement has continued so far. There is no overlapping involved in this arrangement In fact, duplication by creation of a separate sales machinery under the Board in its formative stages, has thus been avoided The work of the Board has, however, increased now, and the most suitable arrangement for getting the books printed and sold is under consideration in the light of the changed situation.

Discussion between India and Pakistan for Resuming cultural exchange

2154. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any discussion between the Governments of India and Pakistan over the question of resuming cultural exchanges in the last two years;

(b) what were the concrete proposals made by the Government of India in this regard; and

(c) what is the response of the Government of Pakistan to these proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (c) Exchanges in the fields of science and culture also figure amongst the various normalisation measures specified in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement The stage however has not so far been reached where this item could be taken up for discussion between the Delegations of India and Pakistan

Production of oilseeds

2155 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the estimated production of different varieties of oilseeds in the year 1973-74,

(b) whether there was any shortfall,

(c) if so, how much;

(d) the magnitude of exports of different types of oilseeds and oils and

(e) the magnitude of imports of different types of oilseeds and oil in the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) Firm estimates of production of different oilseeds for 1973-74 have net yet been received from all the States In the case of two major kharif oilseeds, i e, groundnut and sesamum, the information received from major producing States indicates that the production would be considerably higher in 1973-74 than in 1972-73

(d) The following table gives the exports of oilseeds and oils from the country during 1972-73 (April—March) and 1973-74 (April—Jany)

(In tonnes)

	1972-73 (April—March)	1973-74 (April—January)
Oilseeds		
Groundnut kernel HPS	18,594	26,050
Groundnut with shell HPS	2,681	4,033
Copra	1	8
Mustered seed	4,115	13
Nigerseed	51	155
Safflowerseed	822	151
Sesamumseed	242	61
Other Minor oilseeds (such as Ajma, Ajwan, Sawaseed, other essential seeds, Poppyseed, etc ,)	2,729	1,235
Total	29,435	31,706
Vegetable oils		
Castor oil	45,700	29,265
Groundnut oil	108	49
Mustered oil	1 696	158

	(In Tonnes)	
	1972-73 (April—March)	1973-74 (April—January)
Linseed oil	17	5
Coconut oil	585	47
Sesamum oil	6	5
Other oils (such as olive oil, cashew shell oil, chaulmoogra oil, kukumoil etc.) .	5,151	3,838
Total:	53,263	33,367

(*Source*: Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. I—Published by D.G.C.I.S., Calcutta)

(e) The following table shows the imports of oil-seeds and oils during the year 1973-74 (April—March)

Commodity	Quantity in tonnes
Soyabeen oil	33,833
Palm oil	70,370
Rapeseed oil	32,735 +5,500 @
Rapeseed	27,000 @

@—As a grant.

Increase in price of levy sugar to sugar manufacturers

2156. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to give the sugar manufacturers an increase in the price of levy sugar;

(b) the order of this increase; and

(c) the difference in the actual selling price of levy sugar in the major industrial and other cities of India as on 15th June, 1973, and 15th June, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise:

(c) There has been no change in the uniform retail issue price of levy sugar which was fixed in December, 1972 at Rs. 2.15 per Kg for the entire country.

Scholarships awarded to Physically Handicapped students

2157. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the total number of scholarships awarded to the physically handicapped students in each of the States during the year 1973-74 and the amount granted to each of the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): A statement containing the information is attached herewith.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U T.	No of continuing scholars (awarded earlier) during 1973-74	No of fresh scholarship awarded during 1973-74	Total	Approximate amount Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh	206	204	410	1,55,180
2	Assam	10	5	15	6,290
3	Bihar	40	35	75	29,235
4	Gujarat	281	181	462	1,80,482
5	Haryana	64	37	101	70,430
6	Jammu & Kashmir	33	27	60	6,545
7	Kerala	255	204	459	1,62,062
8	Karnataka	279	242	521	2,05 602
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	10	12	3,205
10	Madhya Pradesh	149	100	249	1,13,685
11	Maharashtra	216	283	499	1,79,500
12	Orissa	50	73	123	44,595
13	Punjab	44	14	58	20,410
14	Rajasthan	193	126	319	1,53,225
15	Tamil Nadu	265	183	448	1,77,700
16	Tripura		9	9	3,840
17	Uttar Pradesh	186	135	321	1,48,590
18	West Bengal	148	92	240	87,760
19	Andaman & Nicobar		1	1	280
20	Chandigarh Admn	6	2	8	2,280
21	Delhi Administration	118	83	201	1,23,530
22	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	8	8	3,910
23	Mizoram	1	3	4	1,680
24	Pondicherry	3	11	14	5,980
		23549	2070	4619	18,90,003

N. B. The rate of scholarships differs from stage to stage of study.

The amount of scholarship is not allocated to the State Govts. or U.T. Administrations but remitted to the students through the Head of the Institutions.

Target achieved for supply of drinking water in States

2158 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state·

(a) whether target fixed for supply of drinking water during the year 1973-74 have not been achieved by most of the States, and

(b) if so, which are the States lagging behind the target and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) and (b) As per available reports the following two State-wise statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8169/74]

I Statement showing the targets for Urban Water Supply for new water supply schemes and augmentation schemes during 1973-74 and likely achievements during 1973-74

II Statement showing targets of Rural Water Supply and likely achievements during 1973-74

The short fall in indicated in the statements The main reason for the short fall has been the financial limitation

Number of cases registered against Fair Price Shops in Delhi

2159 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA· Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of cases registered against fair price shops in Delhi during the period from May to July, 1974, and

(b) the number of civil supply officials found involved therein and the necessary action taken against them during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration has reported that 46 cases were registered against the fair price shops in Delhi during the period from May to July, 1974 The Delhi Administration has also reported that one Inspector who was found involved was suspended

Opposition to construction of Milk Booths by National Dairy Development Board in Delhi

2160 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the construction of milk booths by the National Dairy Development Board in South Delhi colonies have been vehemently resented by the residents of the area, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to remove the misgivings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA). (a) and (b) There was some resentment from a section of the residents to the construction of Bulk Milk Vending Booths on a few sites

The resentment was mostly from the occupants of the shops/houses adjoining the sites on the ground that construction of the booths infringe on their business/privacy The representatives of the National Dairy Development Board contacted the representatives of the shopkeepers/residents including the local Municipal Councillors and explained to them the benefits which would accrue to the residents in general through the establishment of the Milk Booths

The representatives of the shop-keepers/residents generally appreciated the benefits and did not press their objections any further excepting in 5 localities in which the construction has been abandoned in one case and remains suspended in the other cases.

Commissioning of Safdarjung Fly Over

2161 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state·

(a) whether the construction of Safdarjung fly over has been completed, and

(b) if so, when traffic will be allowed to pass over this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes

(b) Load tests are being carried out by the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi. After the successful completion of these tests, the fly-over will be opened to traffic

Proposal for formation of Students Welfare Units

2162 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU· Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal under consideration for formation of Students Welfare Units; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A Unit has been constituted in the Ministry of Education to look into some of immediate requirements of students.

Vanaspati costing more than controlled price in Gujarat

2163. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have seen the press report of 24th May, 1974 that Vanaspati is costing 50 per cent more than the controlled price in Gujarat, and

(b) whether 600 tonnes of Vanaspati was allotted to States out of which only 250 tonnes were sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) A press news with the heading, "Cement, Vanaspati cost more in Gujarat" was published in Hindustan Times of the 24th May, 1974.

(b) There is no centralised control on the distribution and movement of vanaspati, and consequently the question of allotment to States does not arise

Milk production in Gujarat

2164 SHRI D D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk production in Gujarat has dropped from 1·7 million tonnes to 1.3 million tonnes per year in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to intensify the cross breeding programme of cattle in the State,

(d) whether cross-breeding has failed where management, feeding and disease control means were not available: and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to correct these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (e).

The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of Lok Sabha as soon as received.

Enquiry into misappropriation in National Agro-Industrial Corporation, Delhi

2165 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation have since completed the inquiry into the misappropriation of funds by the National Agro-Industrial Corporation, Delhi,

(b) if so, the findings thereof, and

(c) action taken against the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SIHNDE) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) This would be examined only after the receipt of the final report and the relevant records of this Ministry from the C B I

Production and Marketing of certified cotton seeds as recommended by National Commission on Agriculture

2166 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether National Commission on Agriculture recommended for the production and marketing of the certified cotton seeds, and

(b) if so, these recommendations and how Government propose to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The National Commission on Agriculture have not submitted any separate report or made any specific recommendation on the production and marketing of certified cotton seeds

(b) Does not arise

Percentage of Groundnut Oil in Vanaspati during 1972-73 and 1973-74

2167 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what was the percentage of groundnut oil in Vanaspati during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74,

(b) what is the permissible percentage of groundnut in Vanaspati during the current financial year, and

(c) the reasons for difference in the percentage of groundnut oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) and (b)

Zone	1972-73 (Actual)	1973-74 (Actual)	1974-75 (Maximum permissible limits)
North	51.2	26.3	55 0
South	66 4	40 4	70 0
East	54 0	13 7	60 0
West	49 5	30 0	55 0
All India average	52 3	27 8	.

(c) The fall in the level of usage of groundnut oil during 1973-74 was due to the following factors —

(i) the reduced availability of groundnut oil during 1973-74, consequent on the steep fall in the production of groundnut during the crop year 1972-73, and the resultant high levels in prices of groundnut oil,

(ii) the retrictions on the use of groundnut oil in vanaspati in excess of specified limits imposed by the Government for the first time in December, 1972 While these restrictions continue in force the maximum limits of usage were relaxed by 10 per cent in each zone from December, 1973 consequent to the then higher estimated production of groundnut during 1973-74 Crop year, and

(iii) the increased availability of cotton seed oil in that year and the facility for the use of mustard oil which was allowed for the first time during part of the year

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम रूट संख्या 107 पर 5 मिनट की सेवा आरम्भ करना

2169 **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :**
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह

क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मोतीनगर से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तक ग्रीन लाइन सर्विस रुट संख्या 107 पर अन्य ग्रीन लाइन रूटों की अपेक्षा अधिक भीड रहती है और प्रतिदिन आने जाने वालो को उस रूट पर बस पकडने के लिये एक घंटे से भी अधिक समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पडती है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस रूट पर 5 मिनट की सेवा आरम्भ करने का है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) मार्ग संख्या 107 पर बस सेवाओं का प्रयोग करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या काफी अधिक है परन्तु यह सच नही है कि इस मार्ग पर बस लेने के लिये नियमित यात्रियों को एक घंटे से अधिक प्रतीक्षा करनी पडती है।

(ख) इस मार्ग पर दबाव को कम करने के लिये तथा लम्बा यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने अभी हाल में मार्ग स० 47 पर बस जो भीड भाड के समय चलाई जाती है क 10/20 मिनट के अन्तर पर सेवा पूरे दिन के लिये कर दी है। विनय नगर से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तक का यह मार्ग मोतीनगर और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के बीच के मार्ग स० 107 के समानान्तर जाता है। इस मार्ग पर के यात्रियों की भीड मार्ग स० 6 जिसे शंकर रोड की ओर से निकाला गया है की ओर से भी जा सकती है। अतिरिक्त बसें उपलब्ध होने पर निगम का इस मार्ग की सेवाओं की और संशोधन करने का विचार है।

Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Kerala

2170 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Kerala,

(b) whether they have been given incentives for self-employment, and

(c) whether they have got fertiliser agencies also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Exact number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Kerala is not known. However, 84 agricultural graduates including 4 post-graduates were on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Kerala as on 31st December, 1973.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha shortly.

Share of Kerala in Imported Fertilizers

2171. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of imported fertilizers supplied to Kerala during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): During the year 1973-74, imported fertilisers equivalent to 3515 tonnes of Nitrogen, 1598 tonnes of P_2O_5 and 34842 tonnes of K_2O were supplied to Kerala State. It may be added that while the requirements of N and P_2O_5 are met partly from imports and partly from indigenous sources, in the case of K_2O entire requirement is met from imports.

Sugar to Kerala During Last Five Months

2172. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar sought by Kerala from the Centre during the last five months; and

(b) the reasons for not supplying the quota in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The quota of levey sugar allotted to Kerala State during the last five months are given below:

Month	Levy quota allotted
	Tonnes
March, 1974	7,926
April, 1974	,926
May, 1974	7,926
June, 1974	7,518
July, 1974	7 109

The basis for fixation of monthly quotas has been sufficiently explained to all the State Governments. During the last five months no request has been recevied from the Governmnt of Kerala for any increase in the monthly sugar quota.

A request was, however, received from the State Government in April, 1974 for an additional allotment of 2,000 tonnes on account of the Easter and Vishnu festivals. A similar request has recently been received from them in view of the Onam festival. Because of the fall in total production estimated now to be about 40 lakh tonnes only as against the earlier anticipated production of 45 lakh tonnes, due to damage to sugarcane crop by pyrilla attack, absence of winter rains, continued frost etc. and also because export of sugar has been given high priority in order to earn the much needed foreign exchange, it has not been possible to make any additional allotment of sugar to any State Government for festival purposes. All the State Governments have accordingly been informed.

Unhoarding of Vanaspati in Delhi

2173. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large stock of Vanaspati Ghee was unearthed during the last six months in Delhi;

(b) whether large scale hoarding has been going on in this regard in Delhi; and

(c) whether in view of this discovery more raids are being conducted in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No instance of large scale hoarding of vanaspati has come to the notice of the Delhi Administration so far.

(c) Regular checking of vanaspati wholesalers and retailers is being carried out by the Delhi Administration to ensure proper distribution and to deter the dealers from indulging in malpractices.

Steps Taken to Curb Consumption of Sugar and Boost Export

2174. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to curb the consumption of sugar and boost exports;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). By reducing the monthly releases of levy and free sale sugar from June 1974 onwards, it has become possible to ensure the export of about 5 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1974 resulting in a foreign exchange earning of about Rs. 225 crores. As the total production of sugar is now expected to be around 40 lakh tonnes only as against about 45 lakh tonnes earlier estimated at the commencement of the current season, further export from this season's production may not be possible.

Government Servants having their own Houses in Delhi

2175. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Servants who are having their own houses in Delhi and are still occupying Government quarters impinging on the availability of accommodation in the general pool for those without any house; and

(b) what steps Government are proposing to take to discourage this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to the information colected from various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, 4,646 Government servants owning houses in Delhi/New Delhi were occupying general pool accommodation as on the 19th December, 1972.

(b) Besides the general pool accommodation which is controlled by the Ministry of Works & Housing, various other Ministerics/Departments like Defence, Railways, Finance, P. & T., etc., have departmental pools under their administrative control. For the sake of uniformity, it became necessary to obtain the views of such Ministries/Departments on the question of continued eligibility of house-owning employees for Govt. accom-

modation. The process of consultation and discussion is in progress and a final decision would be taken by Government keeping in view all aspects.

Construction Work of Government Quarters in DIZ/Minto Road Areas, New Delhi

2176. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of quarters have been either lying vacant or have been demolished in the DIZ/Minto Road areas of New Delhi for over 10 years but the construction work on the new quarters has not been taken in hand so far;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and whether the formalities for initiating construction work have since been completed; and

(c) if so, when the construction work is likely to be taken in hand and the period over which the work is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b): No quarter in Minto Road/DIZ areas has been lying vacant for over 10 years Some of the old quarters have however been demolished for the construction of new quarters in lieu thereof Due to financial stringency and ban on new construction, all new construction has been suspended for the time being As and when the ban is lifted and the funds are available new construction will be taken up.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate any precise date

Construction of Dharbhanga-Forbes Ganj Road

2177. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2581 on the 11th March, 1974 and state:

(a) whether scrutiny of the estimate for investigation and survey received from the Government of Bihar for the construction of Darbhanga-Forbesganj road including bridges over rivers Koshi and Kamala has since been completed if so, Government's reaction thereon;

(b) if not, causes of delay;

(c) whether detailed plans and estimates for the work have, since been prepared by the State Government on the basis of their own estimate if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) if not, causes of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b): The estimate for investigation and survey has been scrutinised and the matter is under consideration of the Government of India

(c) and (d): Detailed plans and estimates for the work are yet to be prepared by the State Government after carrying out detailed investigations and field surveys

D.D.A.'s Plan for construction of Flats

2178 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D D.A. has curtailed its plans for construction of flats and the L I.C has been entrusted with the job;

(b) whether two parallel schemes for house construction in Delhi are sought to be run by one D.D A. and the other by L.I.C.; and

(c) if so, the justification and details of each of the targets of construction set for 1974, 1975 and 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-

ING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The L.I.C. has not yet been entrusted with the job of construction of flats in Delhi, as formal allotment of land to the L.I.C. for the purpose has not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

देश में पेय जल सुविधा से वंचित ग्राम

2179 **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश मे डेढ़ लाख गाव पेय जल सुविधा से वचित है,

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य मे ऐसे ग्रामा की सख्या कितनी है,

(ग) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना के प्रारम्भ मे ऐसे ग्रामो की सख्या का अलग अलग ब्योरा क्या है,

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिन ग्रामो में पेय जल सुविधा की व्यवस्था की गई, उनकी सख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्योरा क्या है, और

(ङ) इस बारे मे भविष्य मे किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित विशिष्ट उपायो का ब्योरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) :

(क) ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में चौथी योजना के अन्त मे अर्थात् 1973-74 मे किये गये मूल्याकन के अनुसार देश मे, लगभग 1 15 लाख ऐसे ग्राम है जहा 50 फुट की गहराई तक अथवा एक मील की दूरी के अन्दर जल स्रोत उपलब्ध नही है अथवा जहां वर्तमान स्रोत सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिये खतरा है।

(ख) चौथी योजना के अन्त तक ऐसे ग्रामों की राज्य वार सख्या का विवरण-I सलग्न है।

(ग) पर्याप्त जल पूर्ति रहित ग्रामो का सर्वेक्षण केवल 1962 मे ही किया गया था अत पहली दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजना मे पर्याप्त जलपूर्ति रहित ग्रामो के सम्बन्ध मे कोई विशिष्ट ब्योरा उपलब्ध नही है।

(घ) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे नल द्वारा जल-पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध मे उपलब्ध सूचना विवरण-II मे दी गई है।

(ङ) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन पाचवी योजना मे ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति के लिये लगभग 564 करोड रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। आशा है कि इस व्यवस्था से 1 15 लाख ग्रामो मे से लगभग 80,000 ग्रामो मे अपना नल-कूपा, हैंड पम्पो द्वारा व्यवहार्यता के अनुरूप नल द्वारा जलपूर्ति की जाएगी।

विवरण—I

क्रम सख्या	राज्य सघ राज्य क्षेत्र	चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक जलपूर्ति व्यवस्था मे रहित ग्रामो की सख्या। (अनुमानित)
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2893
2	असम	7459
3	बिहार	34100
4	गुजरात	2000
5	हरियाणा	3891
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6944
7	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	2166
8	केरल	714

9. मध्य प्रदेश	7020
10. महाराष्ट्र	3233
11. मेघालय	3081
12. कर्नाटक	7252
13. नागालैण्ड	278
14. उडीसा	4419
15. पंजाब	1954
16. राजस्थान	3256
17. त्रिपुरा	2896
18. तमिल नाडु	2385
19. उत्तर प्रदेश	12307
20. मणिपुर	1100
21 पश्चिम बंगाल	12051
22. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार	56
23 अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2051
24 चण्डीगढ	—
25. दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	—
26. दिल्ली	61
27. गोआ, दमण तथा दीव	68
28. लक्षदीव	—
29 पांडिचेरी	50
30 मिजोरम	660
कुल	1,24,645

उपरोक्त 1,24,645 ग्रामों मे से, केन्द्रीय त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अधीन चौथी योजना के अन्त तक, लगभग 10,000 ग्रामों को शामिल किए जाने की आशा है तथा पाचवी योजना के आरम्भ मे एसे लगभग 1,15,000 ग्राम शेष रह जाएँगे।

विवरण—II

ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति—उपलब्धियां

नल द्वारा जलपूर्ति

राज्य/संघराज्य क्षेत्र	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . .	12	14	50
2. असम . .	6	2	6
3. बिहार . .	50	2	15
4. गुजरात . .	62	250	185
5. हरियाणा . .	100	67	154
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश . .	40	49	1095
7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर .	95	76	61
8. केरल . .	30	30	50
9 मध्य प्रदेश . .	7	8	18
10. महाराष्ट्र . .	280	40	सूचित नही किया.
11. मेघालय . .	2	उपलब्ध नही	41
12. कर्नाटक . .	83	80	300
13. नागालैण्ड . .	22	19	51

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14 उड़ीसा . .	14	24	22
15. पंजाब . .	24	113	200
16. त्रिपुरा . .	उपलब्ध नही	कुछ नही	7
17. राजस्थान . .	185	239	414
18. तमिल नाडु . .	627	6	556
19. उत्तर प्रदेश . .	483	438	481
20. मणिपुर . .	6	सूचित नही किया	—
21. पश्चिम बगाल .	70	4	217
22. अरुणाचलम प्रदेश .	4	उपलब्ध नही	उपलब्ध नही
23. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह . .	1	उपलब्ध नही	उपलब्ध नही
24 चण्डीगढ़ . .	3	—वही—	—वही—
25 दादरा तथा नागर हवेली .	उपलब्ध नही	—वही	—वही—
26. दिल्ली . .	8	—वही—	—वही—
27. गोग्रा दमण तथा दीव .	3	—वही—	—वही —
28. लक्ष द्वीप . .	—	—वही—	—वही—
29. पाडिचेरी .	1	—वही—	—वही —
30. मिजोरम . .	—	—वही—	—वही—

Water Famine in Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State

2180. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State is facing drinking water famine during the current season and for the last six months; and

(b) what steps Government are taking or have taken to provide drinking water in the District of Rajkot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): On the basis of the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat the position is as under:

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) 219 tubewells have been drilled in Rajkot district. Out of these 134 successful tubewells have been commissioned. New wells have been constructed in 19 villages. In 34 villages water is being supplied through tankers.

Steps to Construct All weather Road Connecting Paradeep and Konarak

2181. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to connect Paradeep and Konarak by all weather pucca road through seashore for better conveniences of tourists as well as general passengers; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to start the construction work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): The proposed road connecting Paradeep and Konarak, when constructed, would be a State Road. The Government of Orissa are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. However, the proposals submitted by them for new additions to the existing National Highway System during the 5th Plan include *inter alia*, Puri-Konarak-Paradeep Road. The road in question will form a part of this road. It is, however, not possible to indicate at this stage the extent to which it would be possible to accept this project for inclusion in the National Highway System since the formulation of detailed programme for the 5th Plan is still in a preparatory stage.

Black Marketing of Baby Food

2182. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check the black marketing of baby food in the country;

(b) whether in major cities a large quantity of baby food is being diverted to the chocolate and ice cream manufacturers; and

(c) whether any agency is there to check this scandal in the major cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE).

(a) There is no statutory price control on milk foods. However, manufacturers manufacturing this product take Government's concurrence before any increase in prices. Shortage of baby food has been reported from some parts of the country. Efforts are being made to increase production of baby food to the extent possible so as to relieve these shortages.

(b) No such reports have been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise

Appointment of Two Officers against One Post in F.C.I., Madhya Pradesh

2183. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing inefficiency in the administration of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether two officers were appointed for one post of Regional Manager in an F.C.I. office in Madhya Pradesh, and

(c) the steps taken to find out the administrative bungling of this kind?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (c): There were two separate posts of Regional Manager and Additional Regional Manager in Madhaya Pradesh. As the two officers of the same seniority were selected to man these posts, the posts were re-designated as Regional Manager (Rabi procurement) and Regional Manager (Kharif procurement) for a short period.

रायगढ़ में एक विशाल गह्वर (क्रेटर) का पता लगाया जाना

2184. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-विद्यालय के भूगर्भ विज्ञान विभाग के शोध

छात्रों ने राजस्थान के कोटा जिले के रायगढ में एक विशाल महवर (क्रेटर) का पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) . विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय के भूगर्भ-विज्ञान विभाग के अनुसंधान अध्येताओं ने रायगढ में ज्वालामुखी के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रमाण मिलने का दावा किया है जिसकी भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पहले जांच की गयी थी। निकल की उच्च प्रतिशतता सहित कुछ छोटे छोटे निकल लौह के टुकड़े पाये गये थे तथा उनकी जाच की जा रही है। ऐसे संकेत मिले हैं कि वे टुकडे उल्का मूल के हैं और पार्थिव सामग्री के नहीं है। इनकी विस्तृत जाच अभी करनी है।

Dredging of Mangalore Port

2185 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion is made about the development of Mangalore Port by exploiting the Kudremukh Ore Wealth; and

(b) the steps taken to speed up the dredging work in the port?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Further development of Mangalore Port depends on a decision to exploit the Kudremukh ore

(b) The dredging work undertaken at present is proceeding according to the schedule

चीनी के निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा

2186 श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री ने अहमद नगर महाराष्ट्र में दिसम्बर में कहा था कि यद्यपि देश में चीनी का उत्पादन बढ गया है तथापि यहा लोगो को कम चीनी मिल रही है क्योंकि विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिए चीनी का निर्यात करना पडा, और

(ख) यदि हा तो वर्ष 1973 के अन्त तक भारत सरकार को चीनी के निर्यात से कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी हा। भारत सरकार की निर्यात सवर्द्धन सम्बन्धी नीतियो का सामान्यता हवाला देते हुए मन्त्रालय मे मेरे सहयोगी श्री शिन्दे ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिसका हवाला दिया गया है उसमें उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट किया था कि भारत सरकार चीनी का निर्यात क्या कर रही है और लोगो से राष्ट्रीय हित मे त्याग करने के लिए कहा था यद्यपि उत्पादन अधिक हो सकता है।

(ख) 1973 मे सरकार ने चीनी के निर्यात से लगभग 42 2 करोड रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई थी।

अनाज वसूली लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के बारे में राज्यों को निर्देश

2187 श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यो को अनाज वसूली लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने का निर्देश दिया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध मे और भी प्रभावी तरीके अपनाने के बारे मे विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य मे क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) 1973–74 के लिए चावल और खरीफ के मोटे अनाजो के लिए अधि प्राप्ति के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए है। लेकिन 1674–75 के रबी मौसम के मैदान दौरान गेहू की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए ऐसा कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नही किया गया है।

सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारो के परामर्श से अधिप्राप्ति की रफ्तार मे तेजी लाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है।

Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board in I C A R

2188 SHRI R V BADE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board has been set up by the I C A R, if so, its constitution and mode of its functioning,

(b) whether the Recruitment Board is to be governed by the recruitment rules framed by the ICAR itself,

(c) whether the Government propose to make this Board independent of ICAR management which was severely criticised by the ICAR Inquiry Committee in matters of recruitment and promotion, and

(d) if so, facts thereof and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes Sir, an Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board has been set up, with a former Member of the Union Public Service Commission as whole-time Chairman, by the ICAR with the approval of the Government of India, as an independent recruitment agency for filling up scientific and technical posts in the ICAR and its Institutes Appointments to scientific and technical posts upto the grade of Rs 400—950 (pre-revised scale) or equivalent at the Institutes are made by the Directors of the Institutes on the recommendations of the Selection Committees, subject to the recommendations of the Committee being accepted by the Chairman, Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board The Chairman, ASRB nominates two advisers on these Selection Committees, one of whom functions as the Chairman of the Selection Committee

(b) The Board makes recruitment to various posts in accordance with the Recruitment Rules framed by I C A R in consultation with the ASRB

(c) and (d) The Board of functioning as an independent recruitment agency for the ICAR and is directly responsible to the President, ICAR, who is also Union Minister of Agriculture

उत्तर प्रदेश में विकलांग पुनर्वास केन्द्र स्थापित

2189 श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मे विकलांगो की संख्या बहुत अधिक है परन्तु वहां पर विकलांग पुनर्वास केन्द्र स्थापित करने की सरकार की योजना नही है , और

(ख) यदि हां तो विकलांगो की कुल संख्या कितनी है और पुनर्वास केन्द्र स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) और (ख) इस राज्य मे विकलांग व्यक्तियो की संख्या के बारे मे विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नही है। विकलांग व्यक्तियो के पुनर्वास का प्राथमिक

उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार पर है। राज्य सरकार विकलाग व्यक्तियो के लिए अनेक स्कूल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र और वर्कशाप चला रही है और पाचवी योजना मे इसका और स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

उर्वरकों के व्यापरियों द्वारा परिवहन द्वारा माल ले जाने के झूठें दावे

2190 श्री महावीपक सिह शाक्य : क्या ऋषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आध्र प्रदेश की उर्वरक सम्बन्धी ने पार्टियो ने सडक परिवहन द्वारा माल ले जाने के अनेक झूठे दावे किये है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो वर्ष 1972-73 मे इनकी सख्या कितनी थी और इस बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग) आध्रप्रदेश मे वर्ष 1966-67 तथा 1968-69 के दौरान सड़क द्वारा उर्वरका के परिवहन सम्बन्धी धाधलियो के कुछ मामले थे जिनकी छान-बीन की जा रही है। तथापि वर्ष 1972-73 से सम्बन्धित ऐसा कोई मामला सरकार की जानकारी मे नही लाया गया है।

Proposal for conference with Chief Ministers for better production, procurement and distribution of foodgrains

2191 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to hold conference with the Chief Ministers of the States about the better production, procurement and distribution of foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to uproot lethargy prevalent among the experts and officials in this regard, and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard and increase the production of foodgrains and distribution thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) Government is on constant touch with the Chief Ministers of State Governments about production procurement and distribution of foodgrains A formal conference of Chief Ministers is expected to be held towards the beginning of the next kharif harvesting season

(c) and (d) The shortfall in production is mainly attributable to the drought conditions during the last two seasons All efforts are being made to increase food production, by adopting suitable measures, including steps to activate and streamline the administrative/technical set up

Review of Cooperative Credit structure in weaker States

2192 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to review the cooperative credit structure in the weaker States at least once in three months, and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government in this regard so far and the financial allocations made if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A periodical review of the credit movement in each of the cooperatively weak states is proposed to

be undertaken at least once in every quarter for suggesting solutions to any problems that may arise. This would help in the implementation of specific programmes for achieving a higher rate of growth in these States. Such a review has already been undertaken in respect of Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Meghalaya.

A new Central Sector Scheme has been proposed to be introduced in the Fifth Plan under which assistance would be provided to cooperative credit institutions in the cooperatively under-developed states sothat a minimum growth rate of 20 per cent per annum in the short-term advances could be achieved in these states during the Fifth Plan period. No financial allocations have been made to the states so far under this scheme.

National Tonnage Club of Farmers

2193 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organisation called "National Tonnage Club of Farmers" has been recognised by the Ministry as a "Service Oriented Voluntary Organisation";

(b) if so, names and description of its office-bearers, its functions and total financial assistance given by the Government to date and for what purposes;

(c) whether it has been alleged that this club has been openly operating for the last 5 years as one of the premier spurious seeds marketing enterprises in the country with the full knowledge of the authorities concerned; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the relevant information is attached.

(c) and (d). There have been several complaints of a general nature but no specific complaint about supply of spurious seeds has come to the notice of Government. There is also no information on this point from the State Governments.

Statement

1. **Constitution of Office bearers of the National Tonnage Club of Farmers.**

(1) President

(According to the Constitution the Union Minister for Agriculture will be the Ex-Officio President of the National Tonnage Club)

(2) Chairman

Union Minister for Agriculture

3 Vice-President (three)

(1) Shri Bhagwat Sabu, 53 Narsinh Bawar Indore (M P.).

(2) Shri Gainda Singh, M.P.

(3) Shri K. M. Patil, M.P.

4 Hony General Secretary

Shri S B. Pandya

2. **Functions of the National Tonnage Club:** According to the Constitution of the Club its aims and objects are as follows:—

1. To contribute towards the creation of self-sufficiency of food in the country.

2. To promote an awareness among farmers of the possibilities of achieving very high crop yields through the adoption of scientific methods

3. To provide a forum for the collation and dissemination of the information relating to scientific crop production.

4 To bring together all progressive minded farmers in the country for more higher production and to protect advance and promote their interests for the objectives of the 'Club'

5 To serve as prestige 'Club' for encouraging higher production

6 To undertake publicity propaganda, training and education of the producers and co operate with Government and other Agencies for increasing yields

7 To collaborate, co-operate and associate with similar or allied organisations in India and abroad for furtherance of the objectives of the 'Club

8 To collaborate with Government Institutions and foreign Agencies in sponsoring the members of the Club and rural youths for obtaining experience and training in the techniques of more crop production

9 To take such steps for the fulfilment of the above objectives, as may be necessary from time to time in particular collection and expenditure of funds grants and donations also holding meetings conferences seminars and exhibitions sending representatives deputations memoranda exchanging delegates and to represent the 'Club'

10 To take any other steps the 'Club may decide for the fulfilment of the objectives

3 **Total Financial assistance given to the National Tonnage Club**

A total amount of Rs 1 48 943/ (Rupees one lakh forty eight thousand nine hundred and forty-three only) was given as grant-in-aid to the National Tonnage Club of Farmers from 1967-68 to 1973-74 for the following purposes —

1 Organisation of 3 All India Higher Agricultural Production Conventions

2 Exchange of Farmers within the country

3 Demonstration -*cum* -Training camps

4 District Level Seminars

5 Administrative expenditure

Dr Wagle Report on Bombay University

2194 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Dr S S Wagle, Member Bombay University, Senate and Syndicate has submitted to the Chairman UGC a preliminary report of his findings on expenditure on the construction and repairs of buildings in the Bombay University

(b) if so the salient features of the report, and

(c) what action if any has been taken by the UGC on the said report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) Dr Wagle has submitted to the Chairman, University Grants Commission a Memorandum on what he claims as his preliminary findings on the exaggerated expenditures in the construction and repairs of buildings in the Bombay University' This is under examination of the Commission

Pesticide poisoning

2195 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in a New Delhi daily in its issue dated 27th June 1974 under the caption "Pesticide poisoning or fell disease"

(b) if so the facts thereof and

(c) Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The poisoning or fell disease of animals was not due to externally or internally applied pesticides but due to natural contant of hydrocyanic acid (HCN) in the fodder plants like jowar during summer months when they are in the tender leafy stage.

(c) The matter was thoroughly investigated by the experts of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and the cause of death confirmed as being due to poisoning by hydrocyanic acid from fodder plants. The Delhi Administration took adequate action to prevent avoidable losses by making necessary veterinary aid available to the villagers and by cautioning them by the beat of drum and by notification in the newspapers by radio and television

New Crop method in Bihar and Orissa

2196 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar and Orissa States have been asked to use new crop methods;

(b) if so, the reaction of the two States thereto, and

(c) the nature of assistance if any, proposed to be given to these States to adopt the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (c) With a view to increasing the productivity of rice and wheat, an intensive campaign has been launched for educating the farmers to advance sowing of rice crop particularly in the north-eastern States including Bihar and Orissa. Under the Central Sector Scheme of propagation of New Technology including minikit testing of rice, wheat and millets etc., a special programme of raising community nurseries for the supply of seedlings of suitable varieties of rice at the proper time to the farmers for timely transplantation has been undertaken on a pilot basis in the three canal command areas of Bihar *viz.*, Sone, Kosi and Gandak during the current Kharif Season. On the basis of the success of this programme during the first year it will be extended to other areas in subsequent years.

Iron quota for ghee containers to Vanaspati manufacturers

2197 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vanaspati Manufacturers get their quota of 32-gauge iron for ghee containers,

(b) if so, monthly quota provided to each manufacturer in Delhi;

(c) whether D C M Vanaspati Unit received its quota of iron for the period when it had declared lock-out; and

(d) how it is accounted for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) to (d). Some of the Vanaspati manufacturers get a portion of their requirements of tin plate for the fabrication of vanaspati containers from The Tin-Plate Producers' Consultative Committee, Calcutta-20 The required information about tin plate allocations made to each of the vanaspati manufacturers at Delhi during 1974 is not available. It is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Grant of extension to Principal, Shyamlal College, Delhi University

2198. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of the Shyamlal College affiliated to Delhi University have refused to abide by the decision of the University regarding granting of extension to its Principal;

(b) whether college authorities have decided to close down the college unless extension is given to the Principal; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to see that they abide by the decision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Chairman of the Governing Body and the Principal of the College have filed a writ petition in the High Court of Delhi to restrain the University from implementing the decision and seeking continuance of the Principal in service.

(b) According to the information furnished by Delhi University, the Shyamlal College Trust, the parent body of the Shyamlal College, Shahdara had sometime back passed a resolution recommending to the Governing Body of the College to close down the College in a phased manner. The recommendation of the Trust was considered by the Governing Body which decided not to close the College.

Workcharged Staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D.

2199. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workcharged staff were retrenched from the Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D. between January to December, 1973;

(b) if so, the number of such workers according to each category and division;

(c) the total remaining workcharged staff as on the 1st January, 1974; and

(d) the total amount of retrenchment compensation due to the retrenched workers and the total amount paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 3,916 workers were retrenched during the period from January, 1973 to December, 1973.

(b) The information is given in the Annexure.

(c) As on 1st January, 1974 4308 workcharged staff were employed on the maintenance side and 1,939 on construction works.

(d) Retrenchment compensation has not yet been paid in all cases Necessary instructions have, however, been issued by the Administration for payment of retrenchment compensation to all eligible workers.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Category of workcharged staff who were retrenched.	Number of workcharged staff retrenched.
1	Sepla CPW Divn.	Mate	6
2	Siang CPW Divn	Mazdoor	319
3	Pasighat Divn.	Mazdoor Mate	1556 25
4	Lohit CPW Divn.	Mazdoor	475
5	Dibang Valley CPW Divn.	Mazdoor Carpenter	4 1
6	Tirap CPW Divn I	Mazdoor	802
7	Tirap CPW Divn. II	Mazdpor Carpenter Mason	691 13 6
8	Miao Vijoynagar CPW Divn.	Mazdoor	17
9	Electrical CPW Divn	Mazdoor	1

Workers of Arunachal, Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D.

2200 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D. have been served with retrenchment orders after January, 1974; and

(b) if so, their number according to each category and Division, and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Estimated workload of Divisions under the Delhi Central Electrical Circle II of CPWD

2201. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the estimated workload for 1974-75 of each of the Divisions under the Delhi Central Electrical Circle II of CPWD;

(b) whether the Delhi Aviation Electrical Divisions I and II have works under their jurisdiction both in Delhi and outside Delhi;

(c) whether Delhi Aviation Electrical Divisions I and II have works at Palam airport under their jurisdiction; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not placing all works at Palam airport and all works in Delhi under one division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) The estimated workload for 1974-75 of each of the Division under the circle is as under·—

Division	Work load Rs in lakhs
1 Delhi Aviation Electrical Division No I, New Delhi	55 80
2 Delhi Aviation Electrical Division No II, New Delhi	36 57
3 Chandigarh Central Electrical Division, Chandigarh	77 40
4 Jammu Central Electrical Division, Jammu .	46 55

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Yes

(d) The works have been distributed amongst the two Divisions keeping in view the workload, the nature of works and also efficiency in the execution of the works

Estimated workload of Ghaziabad Central Division of CPWD

2202 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the estimated workload for 1974-75 of Ghaziabad Central Division of C P W D.,

(b) how much of this workload is at Hindon airport and Ghaziabad,

(c) how much amount was spent in 1973-74 by the Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers of this Division as Travelling Allowance/Daily Allowance and Car/Scooter Allowance for travelling to Hindon and Ghaziabad from Delhi and back;

(d) whether the Office of the Ghaziabad Central Division is at R K Puram, New Delhi and

(e) if so, the reasons for keeping the Division at Delhi and not shifting it to Hindon or Ghaziabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) The estimated workload for 1974-75 is Rs 69 65 lakhs

(b) The workload at Hindon airport is Rs 56 lakhs and at Ghaziabad it is Rs 1 50 lakhs

(c) Rs 2265/- on T A, D A No car/scooter allowance has been sanctioned

(d) Yes Sir

(e) The Head Quarters of the Division has been kept at Delhi because of lack of proper accommodation at Hindon and also for administrative reasons

Storing of Vanaspati tins in servant quarters at Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi

2203 SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that in the servants quarters Nos 20 and 26 Ferozeshah Road New Delhi, Vanaspati Tins and other rationed articles are stored by Fair Price Shop-owners in the area, and

(b) if so the steps being taken to take possession of the stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) Enquiries made by the Delhi Administration have indicated that no vanaspati tins or other rationed articles have been

stored for sale in the servants' quarters at No. 20 and No. 26, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi

(b) Does not arise

High Price in Super Bazar

2204. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether customers allege that high prices are being charged by Super Bazar, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check and ensure minimum prices of the goods sold in Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no such general complaint However, occasionally complaints are made by some customers about individual items only, which are promptly looked into

(b) The Super Bazar sells articles, the prices of which are statutorily controlled, at controlled rates and other articles at prices fixed by the respective manufacturers, or even less Other commodities the prices of which are not statutorily controlled, or fixed by the manufacturers, are generally sold at prices lower than the prevailing market prices for the same or comparable quality of goods In order to keep a check on the competitiveness of its prices, the Super Bazar conducts market surveys regularly, through its Market Intelligence Unit, and also invites customer's opinion on price, quality, etc. of the articles sold The Super Bazar authorities have also streamlined their purchase procedures, so as to buy goods on the best possible terms and sell them at favourable prices

Fall in Jute acreage during the year

2205 DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a 25 per cent fall in the jute acreage during the last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. All India final estimate of jute for 1973-74 shows an increase of 13 2 per cent in All India area under jute during 1973-74 over 1972-73 estimate.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Integrated Development Programme for Children in States

2206. SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI P M MEHTA
SRRI P NARASIMHA REDDY
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry has selected ten Centres in Bihar in consultation with State Education Department for the introduction of its Integrated Development Programme for Children,

(b) if so, the names of the Centres and

(c) what are the schemes likely to be undertaken for the child development in Tamil Nadu, Assam, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is awaiting clearance for implementation.

(c) (i) Nutrition Programme for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.

(ii) Mid-day meals programme for primary school going children of 6—11 years.

(iii) Prophylaxis Programmes against nutritional anaemia among expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, and against Vitamin 'A' deficiency among pre-school children.

(iv) Programme for Maternity and Child Health.

(v) Children's Creches for children of working women.

(vi) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

The Government of Gujarat has, besides the above, a scheme in Baroda for nutritional rehabilitation of children under which severely malnutritioned children will be provided needful treatment and attention. The coverage under the scheme is also proposed to be extended.

Difficulties of Cotton Growers in getting Seeds and Fertilizers

2208. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton growers were facing economic hardship for purchase of seeds and fertilizers;

(b) whether the desirability of helping the cotton growers in their distress has been considered; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No specific cases of economic hardship being experienced by the cotton growers for purchase of seeds and fertilizers have been brought to the notice of Ministry.

(c) The flow of credit from institutional agencies, namely, cooperatives and commercial banks to farmers for production purposes and also for the purchase and distribution of inputs including fertilizers and seeds is under constant review and corrective measures are taken as and when necessary. Recently the Reserve Bank of India and other financing agencies and the Government of India have issued suitable instructions for the revision of credit limits and scales of finance for agricultural operations consequent upon the increase in the cost of inputs, particularly fertilizers.

Reprinting of Lotus Sutra by National Book Trust

2209. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust propose to reprint 300-page Lotus Sutra an important Sanskrit work on Buddhism believed to date back to the 5th or 6th century A.D whose photocopy was supplied by the Government of India to Professor Akira Hirakawa of Tokyo University;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Buddhists in India and all over the world have expressed a desire that this great script should be reprinted in Devanagri script; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CLUTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). It is understood from the Director of the International Akademi of Culture, New Delhi, that he had made available to the Tokyo University, a microfilmed copy of the manuscript. That University, it is learnt, proposes to bring

out a version in Roman script. The Director of the International Akademi of Culture is himself preparing to bring out an edition of the manuscript in the Devanagri script.

Impact of cut in expenditure on National Highways in Kerala

2210. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent cut in expenditure has adversely affected the only National Highway in Kerala;

(b) whether the Kerala Government has represented against the cut; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Budget Estimates for 1974-75 as approved by Parliament, included a provision of Rs. 45.50 crores for National Highway (Original) Works for the country as a whole. Out of this a sum of Rs. 240 lakhs has been earmarked for National Highway works in Kerala. There has been so far no cut in the amount of either Rs. 45.50 crores or Rs. 2.40 crores. While the Govt. of Kerala have been representing about the inadequacy of this allocation of Rs. 240 lakhs and pressing for an additional allocation of Rs. 146 lakhs, they have not pointed out any adverse repercussions on National Highways in the State which will follow if additional allocations are not made available to them. The State Govt's request has been considered carefully but it has not been possible to provide any additional funds in view of the current financial stringency.

Shortening and strengthening the West Coast Road

2211. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has represented to Central Government for shortening and strengthening the West Coast Road by bridging Chandragiri river in Cannanore District; and

(b) the Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain technical and cost details have been asked for from the State Government for proper appreciation and examination of their proposal and the matter would be considered on receipt thereof.

Deviation in National Highway No. 47 from Alwaye to Calicut

2212. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for a deviation in National Highway No. 47 from Alwaye to Calicut with a view to strengthen and shorten the road; and

(b) whether his Ministry has accepted the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble member is referring to the West Coast Road, N. H. No. 17 and not the Coimbatore—Trichur — Ernakulam—Trivandrum—Cape Comorin Road, N. H. No. 47

The route of the West Coast Road, N. H. No 17 in Kerala has been altered recently at the request of the State Government. The altered route is from Mangalore (in Karnataka) to Edapally via Cannanore, Calicut (Kozikoda), Feroke, Kuttipuram Pudu Ponnani, Chowghat and Cranganur.

Assistance for Slum Clearance in Kerala

2213. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMAD KOYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has asked for any assistance for slum clearance;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) reaction to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Slum Clearance Scheme was transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1969. Thereafter Central assistance for State Plan Schemes is provided in the form of block loans and block grants. State Governments are free to utilise the funds according to their priorities and requirements.

अखिल भारतीय गन्ना आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

2214 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय गन्ना आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उसकी जांच की है ;

(ग) इसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० सिंदे) : (क) भारत सरकार को अखिल भारतीय गन्ना आयोग की स्थापना के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Showing on U.S. T.V. of Nataraja Idol stolen from Sivapuram temple

2215. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in local English daily dated the 1st June, 1974 relating to a show in U.S. T.V. of a Nataraja Idol smuggled out of India from the Sivapuram Temple in South India;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken against these "Cultural thieves"; and

(c) how many of them have so far been arrested and punished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Embassy in U.S.A. has taken up this matter with the present owner in U.S.A. as well as with U.S. Government authorities.

(c) The investigations are still in progress.

New wiring system for call bells in North and South Avenue M.Ps. Flats

2216 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in North and South Avenue M.Ps. flats in New Delhi, a new wiring system for call bells has been fitted;

(b) whether any demand in this respect to change old system was made by the MPs; and

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred on this new system of wiring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Since the verandahs had been glazed in various M.P. flats in North and South Avenues, it became necessary to shift push buttons for call bells from inside to outside, which required some extension of the wiring.

This work was at first done on a temporary basis; and is, now being done a permanent basis, with 'resist conduit' system of wiring, to match with the existing system of wiring, in the flats.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3,000 approximately has so far been spent on this work, and the total expenditure on the entire work will be about Rs. 6,500/-

Complaints about the display of route ulates on DTC Buses

2217. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that number plates and destination points are not clearly displayed on the DTC buses; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have proposed to take in this regard to avoid inconvenience to the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) Occasionally such complaints are received.

(b) Adequate number of destination boards are provided in the buses of Delhi Transport Corporation which operate on their regular routes. In order to meet the peak hour traffic in the mornings and the evenings, a large number of special trips are also operated. Where a scheduled bus fails to turn up, buses operating on some other routes are diverted to cater to the special trips. In such emergent cases, duly painted destination boards are not sometimes available. A chalk written board is provided in its place.

The destination boxes provided on new DTC buses have been so designed as to display big destination-cum-route number plates, which are visible from a distance.

Food Riots in different states

2218. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in food riots in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) the extent of help extended by Government where food riots occurred; and

(c) the extent of loss to Government property due to the food-riots in various States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi Administration have reported that no food riots took place there. The replies from the remaining States are awaited.

Survey of Loss due to Locusts

2219. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the loss

being sustained due to the swarms of locusts during the last three years; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Locust Warning Organisation under the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage has been conducting regular surveys of locust population in the desert breeding areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Such surveys are conducted regularly from 34 outposts located at strategic places with the field headquarters at Jodhpur. There was no sizable population during 1972. A number of small swarns were observed in Jaisalmer in October-December 1973 and immediate control action was initiated by the antilocust staff. No damage occurred during the year 1973. In 1974 a number of exotic locust swarms invaded Western Rajasthan. Immediate control measures were undertaken and no damage has occurred to the standing crops.

Amount granted to encourage Tribal languages

2220. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the amount so far granted to encourage use of Tribal languages, State-wise, along with the names of the institutions during last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Report of the Committee on Cow Protection

2221. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report from the Committee on ban on cow slaughter in the country; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) The Committee on Cow Protection has not yet submitted its report to the Government. The Committee's present term is upto the 20th September, 1974.

गेहूं के खुदरा मूल्य (रिटेल प्राइस) निर्धारित करने के बारे में मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

2222. श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होने प्रत्येक राज्य मे गेहू का खुदरा मूल्य (रिटेल प्राइस) निश्चित करने के बारे मे हाल ही मे मुख्यमन्त्रियो का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो सम्मेलन मे क्या निर्णय किए गए : और

(ग) फालतू गेहू तथा गेहू की कमी वाले राज्यो के मुख्यमन्त्रियों ने क्या विचार व्यक्त किए और उनपर मरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). आंतरिक सौदो के लिए गेहूं के अधिकतम थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यो के निर्धारण के प्रश्न पर चर्चा करने के लिए 12 जून, 1974 को गेहू की कमी वाले प्रमुख राज्यो के खाद्य मन्त्रियो की एक बैठक हुई थी। इस बैठक मे गुजरात के राज्यपाल के सलाहकार और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद थे। भाग लेने वाले सभी मन्त्री और दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद अधिकतम थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारित करने के

लिए सहमत थे। तथापि गुजरात के मामले में अधिकतम थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि उस राज्य में गेहूं के बाजार भाव पहले ही काफी उचित चल रहे थे।

World Bank loan for Bridge across the Ganga at Sultanganj

2223. SHRI M. S. PURTY; Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has been requested by the Government of India to advance some loan for the bridge across the Ganga at Sultanganj, connecting Monghyr (Bihar) with Bhagalpur; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar stolen from FCI Godown in Kingsway Camp, Delhi

2224. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 95 quintals of sugar and 4 bags of sugar powder were stolen from Food Corporation of India godown in Kingsway Camp, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA); (a) and (b). Since the Food Corporation of India do not own or occupy any godown premises in Kingsway Camp, the question of any theft from there does not arise.

Decline in Traffic in Bombay Port

2225. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traffic in the Bombay port for 1974-75 will be on the decline in view of the uncertain conditions in the world petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) market and the country's difficult foreign exchange position; and

(b) if so, the estimate of traffic during the current year and the items registered that are going to be decreased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The traffic handled by Bombay port during the period April to July, 1974 was 65.20 lakh tonnes as against 56.46 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period in 1973. If this trend continues, the total traffic during 1974-75 should be more than that handled in 1973-74. But it is difficult to venture a forecast due to an certain market conditions.

Requirements, Production and Import of Fertilizer in Fifth Plan

2226. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate requirements of fertilizers during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) target of Fertilizers to be produced indigenously during the Fifth Plan;

(c) quantity of fertilisers to imported from other countries;

(d) amount of foreign exchange required to meet the import bill of fertilisers during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). It is estimated that the country will require about 80 lakh tonnes of fertilisers nutrients in the last year of Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) A total quantity of 52 lakh tonnes of fertiliser nutrients, is expected to be manufactured in the country in the last year of Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) The entire gap between the requirements and supplies of fertilisers from domestic manufacturing units is planned to be met from the imparts of fertilisers, depending upon their availability to the Word Market.

(d) It is not possible to estimate precisely amount of foreign exchange required for the imports of fertilisers as this will depend on the level of fertiliser prices prevailing in the World Market at the time of imports.

Self-sufficiency in Fishery in West Bengal

2227. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of fish of the State of West Bengal;

(b) the annual production of fish in the State;

(c) whether there is any scheme of deep-sea fishing in the Bay of Bengal which abounds in fish so that the State may become self-sufficient in the matter; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The Government of West Bengal has estimated their total annual requirement of fish as 7.52 lakh tonnes.

(b) The estimated fish production in 1973--74 is 2.5 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). A fishing harbour, capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels, and connected fish storage and processing facilities have been sanctioned at Rovchowk at a total cost of Rs. 269 lakhs. Exploratory fishing to determine the extent of fishery resources in the adjoining Bay of Bengal is being undertaken by the Off-shore Fishing Station, Calcutta. Under the scheme for import of fishing trawlers, it is expected that by 1978, 14 trawlers would be operating in this area.

Inspection of fish exported from U.P. before their sale in market

2228. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting has taken place amongst the Representatives of Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal Governments to inspect all fish exported from the U.P. State before selling them in markets; and

(b) whether there has been any complaints regarding the possibility of outbreak of any epidemic amongst fish in Lucknow-Gomati water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. But as soon as it was confirmed on 2nd July, 1974, that the fish killed by polluted Gomati water had high Nitrogen and Ammonia content, the U.P. Government telephonically warned the Bihar and West Bengal Governments to get the fish despatched from Lucknow examined before allowing its sale.

(b) No, Sir.

संसद सदस्यों को दिल्ली में भूमि का आवंटन

2229. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संसद सदस्यों को दिल्ली में अपने आवासों के निर्माण के लिए सरकारी भूमि का आवंटन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन्हे भूमि आवंटित की गई है उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) संसद सदस्यों को भूमि आवंटित करने का औचित्य क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) एक विवरण सलग्न हैं।

(ग) वर्तमान संसद सदस्यों के लिए जिनका दिल्ली मे अन्य कोई प्लाट अथवा मकान नहीं है, निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों मे प्लाटों की एक छोटी सी प्रतिशतता आरक्षित की गई है तथा आवंटित की गई है।

विवरण

क्रम सख्या	ससद सदस्य का नाम
	सर्वश्री
1	शंकर नारायण सिंह देव
2.	श्री बलराय दास.
3.	श्रीमती शकुन्तला नायर
4.	मुख्तियार सिंह
5.	अचल सिंह
6	राम कुंवर बेरवा
7.	नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट
8.	मोहन लाल गौतम
9.	स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द
10.	जैड ए० अहमद
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17.	बी० सी० पटनायक
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19.	अर्जुन सिंह भण्डोरिया
20.	के० एन० तिवारी
21.	एम०डी० नारायण
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27.	पी० एल० बारु पाल
28.	अर्जुन अरोडा
29.	प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री
30.	शिव कुमार शास्त्री
31.	विभूति मिश्र
32.	चौधरी राम सेवक
33.	पी० सी० मित्रा
34.	शिवाजीराव एम० देशमुख
35.	श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम
36	आर० एस० पंजहजारी
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40	बी० के० दास चौधरी
41.	एन० के० शेजवाल्कर
42.	पी० एम० सईद
43.	बी० एन० कुरील

Inadequate Transport Facilities in Trinagar

2230. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received by him from the General Secretary, Trinagar Welfare Association (Regd.) in connection with the difficulties being faced by the people of the area in the absence of adequate transport facilities in the first week of July, 1974; and

(b) if so, the contents of the representation and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following demands were made in the representation:—

(i) Restoration of two buses withdraw from route No. 59.

(ii) Provision of two special trips on route No. 59 at 9.00 and 9.30 a.m. from Trinagar to Central Secretariat via Patel Nagar and Shankar Road

(iii) Extension to Pahar Ganj of the services on route No. 301 operating between Trina and Anand Parbat and raising the frequency, of these services by half an hour.

(iv) Introduction of a new service to provide a link to Shakti Nagarto meet the students' needs.

The action taken on the above demands is indicated below:—

(i) Withdrawal of two buses from route No. 59 was decided at meetings held with representatives of residents of Trinagar. Of these two buses, one bus now operates to R.K. Puram for the convenience of office goers while the other is being utilised for providing feeder services on route No. 301 linking Tri Nagar to Sugam Seva 103 operating from Anand Parbat to Central Secretariat.

(ii) In view of the introduction of feeder service No. 301, it is not considered necessary to operate special trips via Patel Nagar and Shankar Road.

(iii) Since Sugam Seva 103 operating from Anand Parbat to Central Sectt. operates via Pahar Gunj Police Station, the extension of Route No. 301 to Pahar Ganj from Anand Parbat will mean overlapping. This would not fit in with the objective underlying the scheme of rationalisation and restructuring of bus routes in Delhi.

As for the demand for increase of frequency of the service on Route No 301, the service has been introduced on an experimental basis. The position is being watched and, when it is considered necessary to do so, the frequency of service will be stepped up.

(iv) Shakti Nagar has been connected with high frequency shuttle services on route No. 60 operating from Moti Nagar. Students going to the University from Tri Nagar can avail themselves of the services at Inder Lok which is also linked to Tri Nagar with the services on routes No. 59 and 50C.

Blackmarketing in Fertilisers and its distribution

2231 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether blackmarketing in fertilisers has increased recently, if so, facts thereabout;

(b) whether State Governments have been advised to check such increase in blackmarketing of fertilisers; and

(c) State-wise break-up of distribution of (i) imported and (ii) indigenous fertilizers during the years 1973 and 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) With the shortage in certain types of fertilizers which has developed over the last two years, cases of unserupulous dealers taking advantage of the situation and indulging in blackmaketing had been reported by many of the States. However, with the recent substantial increases in the prices of fertilizers, the chances of blackmarketing are likely to be reduced

(b) Yes. Sir. The State Governments have been advised to check blackmarketing of fertilizers and have been empowered adequately to deal with such cases.

(c) A statement indicating the Statewise break-up of distribution of imported as well as indigenous fertilizers during the years 1973 and 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8070/74].

Offer of Aid from Poland for Fishing Industry

2232. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland made an offer of all assistance to India in developing fishing industry including the sale of trawlers and the construction of a Trawler Building Yard in India: and

(b) if so, why the Government have turned-down the offer and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. he offer is under consideration.

Quantity and Price of Fertilisers Produced and Imported

2233. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity and price of the various types of fertilizers manufactured in India and imported into India during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 upto end of June, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The quantitlies of different types of fertilisers producted in India during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and the period of April to June, 1974 are given in the attached statement—I. The quantities and the prices of imported fertilisers during the period of 1972-73, 1973-74 and the period of April to June, 1974 are given in the attached statement—II. The maximum retail prices of Urea. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate are fixed statutorily and the prices of these three fertilisers for the period of 1972-73, 1973-74 and the period of April to June, 1974 are given in the attached statement—III. Domestic manufacturers have freedom to price the fertilisers other than the three mentioned above.

Statement I

The quantities of different types of fertilisers produced in india during the years 1972-73 1973-74 and the period of April to June, 1974.

(in '000 tonnes)

product	1972-73	1973-74	April-June, 1974
Ammonium Sulphate	556	572	109
Urea	1414	1413	401
Ammonium Chloride	30	32	7
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	408	431	91
Dia Ammonium Phosphate	69	59	13
Ammonium Phosphate	96	125	28
Nitro Phosphate	246	213	51
Urea Ammonium Phosphate	219	209	56
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	56	48	8
N.P.K.	286	268	72
Single Superphosphate	750	778	195
Triple Superphosphate	5	2	@
	4135	4150	1031

@ Production of Triple Superphosphate during April—June, 1974 is 407 tonnes only.

Statement—II

Tonnage in Lakh Tonnes
Value in Rupees Crores

Fertiliser	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75 (April—June)	
	Tonnage	Price paid	Tonnage	Price paid	Tonnage	Price paid
Ammonium Sulphate .	1 28	2 75	0 75	3 89	0 20	1 87
Ammonium Nitro Phosphate . . .	0 55	3 19	2 40	2 20	0 68	[illegible] 5
Di Ammonium Phosphate	3 48	27 38	3 40	35 98	0 73	9 40
Urea	10 08	50 79	10 34	73 71	2 30	31 01
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate . .	3 18	12 19	1	10 56	0 85	9 92
Sulphate of Potash .	0 06	0 31	0 05	0 30		
Muriate of Potash .	5 04	16 03	6 07	27 50	1 42	8 42
Mono Ammonium Phosphate . . .	0 12	0 96				
N.P.K Complex .	1 20	7 67	0 55	4 63	0 19	2 61
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate . . .			0 02	0 18	0 03	0 3
Grand Total .	24 99	121 27	25 41	176 95	6 40	71 65

Statement—III

The maximum prices of Urea, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate fixed by Government statutorily during 1972-73, 1973-74 upto end of June, 1974.

(In rupees per tonne)

Type of fertiliser	Maximum retail price operative from 17-5-72	Maximum retail price operative from 11-10-73	Maximum retail price operative from 1-6-74
1 Urea (46 %) .	959 00	1,050 00	2,00000
2. Ammonium Sulphate (21 %N) .	560 00 (50 kg bags)	600 00 (50 kg bags)	935 00 (50 kg bags)
	549 00 (100 kg bags)	590 00 (100 kg bags)	925 00 (100 kg. bags)
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26 %N) .	594	645 00	1,145 00

Renovation of Badrinath and Kedarnath Temples

2234. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attempts are being made to change the historical and architectural character of Badrinath and Kedarnath temples;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether the State Government opposed the move of such renovation of the said temples; and

(d) steps taken or proposed by the Government to maintain architectural and historic characteristics of Badrinath and Kedarnath temples?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Government has no information about any renovation work being done to the Kedarnath temple. As regards the Badrinath temple, the renovation work which was being undertaken by the Jaishree Trust of the Birlas has been stopped. The work so far done has been found to be not in consonance with the historical and architectural character of the temple.

(b) The renovation work so far done consists of construction of (a) reinforced concrete core-walls on three sides of the *grabha-griha* to a height of 6.096 metres (20 ft.) and (b) reinforced concrete-walls of the enlarged *sabha-mandapa* and the *ardha-mandapa* also to be a height of 6.096 metres (20 ft.). The old *ardha-mandapa* has been demolished.

(c) and (d). The State Government had issued orders to stop the work and had requested the Central Government to depute the Director General of Archaelogy to conduct on the spot inspection and give his views as to whether the proposed construction/alteration would affect and vary the traditional beauty, historical background and architecture of the temple. The Director General has conducted the inspection and his report has been sent to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

कनाट प्लेस नई दिल्ली में नयी यातायात व्यवस्था

2235. **श्री चन्दु लाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली स्थित कनाट प्लेस में नई यातायात व्यवस्था करने में कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस नई व्यवस्था के परिणामस्वरूप बसो, तांगों मे चलने वाले साधारण यात्रियोंको अधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करनापडता है ; और

(ग) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के अधिकारी कनाट प्लेस को ही और अधिक सुन्दर बनाने तथा यातायात व्यवस्था में मनमाने परिवर्तन करने की बात सोचते हैं और दूसरे क्षेत्रो की उपेक्षा की जाती है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) 18 लाख रुपये।

(ख) जी, नही।

(ग) जी नही, यह सही नही है।

रासायनिक खादानों के मूल्यो में वृद्धि और उनकी ऊंचे मूल्यों पर बिक्री

2236. **श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्रा** ...
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में विभिन्न प्रकार के रसायनिक खादों के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकारी तथा अर्ध-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा बेची जाने वाली रसायनिक खादों के मूल्य निजी दुकानदारों के मूल्य से अधिक हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी मिली है कि ग्रीष्म काल की फसलों के लिए निजी दुकानदारों ने रसायनिक खाद को निर्धारित मूल्य से बहुत अधिक बढ़े हुए मूल्यों पर बेचा है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसा न होने देने के लिये सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) कुछ प्रमुख आयातित उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में 1971-72 से 1973-74 के दौरान हुई वृद्धि का एक विवरण संलग्न है ?

(ख) तीन मुख्य नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरकों अर्थात् यूरिया, केल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट और अमोनियम सल्फेट के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य सांविधिक तौर पर निर्धारित कर दिए जाते हैं। अतः इनके मूल्य सरकारी तथा अर्ध-सरकारी एजेंसियों और प्राइवेट विक्रेताओं पर समान रूप से लागू होते हैं। ऐसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है जिस से यह संकेत मिलता हो कि सरकारी और अर्ध-सरकारी एजेंसियां प्राइवेट विक्रेताओं द्वारा लिए जाने वाले मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर उर्वरक बेच रही हैं ?

(ग) कुछ राज्यों ने उर्वरकों की तुलनात्मक कमी का लाभ उठाकर इन तीनों उर्वरकों की जिनके अधिकतम मूल्य सांविधिक तौर पर निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं, चोर बाजारी करने वाले बेईमान विक्रेताओं के कुछ मामलों की सूचना दी है ।

(घ) उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1955 के अंतर्गत लागू कर दिया गया है और राज्य सरकारों को चोरबाजारी जैसे कदाचार करने वाले अपराधियों पर मुकदमा चलाने और दण्ड देने के पर्याप्त अधिकार दिए गए हैं । इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश एक 'विशेष आदेश' भी घोषित कर दिया गया है ताकि राज्य सरकारें अपराधियों पर संक्षिप्त मुकदमें चला कर आसानी और तेजी से उन्हें दण्ड दे सकें । केन्द्रीय सरकार भी राज्य सरकारों से समय-समय पर अनुरोध करती रही है कि वे चोर बाजारी और मिलावट से निपटने के लिए अपने अधिकारों का प्रयोग करें ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	उवरक का नाम	1971–72 में प्रति मीटरी टन वृद्धि	1972–73 में प्रति मीटरी टन वृद्धि	1973–74 में प्रति मीटरी टन वृद्धि
		रुपये		रुपये
1.	अमोनियम सल्फेट	20	..	40
2.	यूरिया (46 प्रतिशत एन)	36	..	91
3.	कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट	19	..	51
4.	पोटाश का म्यूरिएट	22	..	125
5.	डाई-अमोनियम फास्फेट	29	..	89
6.	एन० पी० के० (14–14–14)	29	..	..
7.	एन० पी० के० (15–15–15)	30	..	433

Recommendations of Committee on Development of Minor Ports

2237. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee on minor ports set up by his Ministry has submitted its reports to Government;

(b) if so, what are the notable recommendations made by the Committee on Development of Minor Ports; and

(c) the decision taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes. sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8171/74].

(c) Government of India have forwarded the report of the Minor Ports Committee to the State Governments concerned for necessary action. The provision in the draft Fifth Plan for Centrally Sponsored minor ports scheme is limited only to spill over schemes and no outlay has been provided for new schemes. Any new schemes relating to minor ports will have to be provided for by the State Governments concerned as part of the State Plan.

Steps taken to bring down market rates of paddy and rice at the level of procurement price

2239 SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to bring down market rates of paddy and rice at par with procurement price; and

(b) whether statutory ration areas have been supplied a sufficient ration quota with a view to stop black market of rice and to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In a situation of shortage the market prices tend to rule higher than the procurement prices. Government have intensified the production programme, augmented supplies to the extent possible, enforced anti-hoarding and anti-blackmarketing measures, tightened the credit control etc. to bring down the market prices. Distribution of foodgrains within the states is the responsibility of the State Governments. Central allocations are made taking into account the overall availability, the relative needs of the States, local market availabilities and other relevant factors.

Survey conducted for groundwater for Irrigation purposes in Madhya Pradesh

2240 SHRI MARTAND SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether any survey has been conducted for groundwater in the State of Madhya Pradesh for irrigation purposes and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Yes, Sir. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation alongwith the Groundwater Wing of the Geological Survey of India and thereafter the Central Groundwater Board have carried out systematic hydrological surveys and resource evaluation studies in the State of Madhya Pradesh for irrigation as well as other uses of groundwater. An aggregate area of about 49,050 sq. kms. has been covered by such surveys and studies. Out of this total of about 49,050 sq. kms., about 23,150 sq kms. are hard-rock areas and about 25,900 sq kms. are alluvial areas. In hard rock areas of about 23,150 sq. kms. nearly 3,200 sq kms. of area has proved groundwater worthy for small scale irrigation dug wells and dug-cum-borewells. In alluvial areas of about 25,900 sq. kms. nearly 4,100 sq. kms. have proved groundwater worthy for tubewells.

Information is being collected from the State of Madhya Pradesh as to the area surveyed for irrigation by the State Groundwater organisation and would be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Increase in price of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops in Delhi

2241. SHRI MARTAND SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of wheat and other foodgrains have considerably increased in fair price shops in Delhi during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for increase in prices over a period of one year of various foodgrains, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The increase in prices of foodgrains has been mainly due to enhancement of the central issue prices consequent upon upward revision of the procurement prices keeping in view the need to reduce the burden of subsidy and deficit financing and also the need to give remunerative prices to producers.

Gober Gas Plants in States and expenditure thereon

2242 SHRI MARTAND SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged upon the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to intensify its drive for setting up gobar gas plants in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such plants so far installed in each State and the cost incurred thereon; and

(c) advantages likely to accrue by the installation of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF SATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture jointly with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission propose to take up a scheme for installation of 100,000 gobar gas plants during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission have set up 6,975 'gobar' gas plants by the end of January, 1974 (A list showing number of gobar gas plants set up in various States/Union Territories is appended) The total cost incurred thereon by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is Rs 1 47 crores in the form of loans and grants given to the farmers

(c) Gobar gas plants provide both gas for fuel and lighting purposes and good quality manure. The plants have the additional benefit in that, unlike other types of fuel like cow-dung cakes, firewood and coal, which when burnt produces a lot of smoke, the use of gas is free from smoke. Setting up of these plants also provides employment opportunities to Engineers, Artisans, etc.

Statement

Statement of Gobar Gas Plants set up in each State U T upto January, 1974

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total Plants completed upto January, 1974
1.	Andhra Pradesh	534
2.	Assam	27
3	Bihar	100
4.	Gujarat	2,944
5.	Haryana	180
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7
7.	Karnataka	524
8.	Kerala	108
9.	Madhya Pradesh	106
10.	Maharashtra	1,530
11.	Orissa	17
12.	Punjab	99
13.	Rajasthan	45
14.	Tamil Nadu	248
15.	Uttar Pradesh	470
16.	West Bengal	22
17.	Delhi	3
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7
19.	Pondicherry	4
	TOTAL	6,975

Estimates of Kharif Crop

2243 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether late monsoon has dimmed the hope of bumper kharif crop,

(b) if so, the estimates made for the kharif crop yield, and

(c) the targets fixed for kharif and by how much they fall short and the manner in which the situation is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) The out-break of monsoon during the current year no doubt, was delayed for about 2 3 weeks in most parts of the country and continued to be weak till the end of June However good rains received recently, have greatly facilitated extensive sowing operations in different parts of the country Sowing of Kharif Crops is still in progress and it is too early to give an idea of the likely level of area and yield of Crops of this season

Buddha heads stolen from University of Nalanda

2244 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local English daily dated the 16th July, 1974 regarding 4th Century Buddha heads stolen from University site of Nalanda in Bihar, and

(b) steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under investigation by the State Police, Bihar

Provision of appointment of Vice-Principal, Principal and Deputy Education Officers in Education Directorate, Delhi

2245 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 7675 on 22nd April 1974 regarding provision of Appointment of Principal, Vice-Principal and Deputy Education officers in Education Directorate Delhi and state

(a) whether Government have collected the required information so far,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Does not arise

Statement

The following appointments/promotions were made during the last three years

Designation of Post	1971-72		1972 73		1973 74	
	No of Posts	SC ST	No of Posts	SC ST	No of Posts	SC/ST
Vice-Principal . .						
Principal/D E O Lecturer/Research Officer etc . . .	1(DP)	22(DR)	2 (DR)	—	6 (DR)	3 (DR
Assistant Director of Education Education Officer . . .			3(DP)		4(DP) 3(DR)	1 DR)
Deputy Director of Education . . .	2(DP)		1(DR		1(DR) 1 (DP)	
Joint Director of Education . . .	1 (DP)	1			1 (DP) w e f 1-1-74 to 30 4 74)	
Additional Director of Education .						

Note DP means Departmental Promotion
DR means Direct Recruitment

Banana Development Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

2246 SHRI N K P SALVI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent a Scheme of Banana Development, and

(b) if so by what time the scheme is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes

(b) The scheme is in an advanced stage of examination and is expected to be sanctioned shortly.

Inquiry into diversion of Fertilizer meant for Meghalaya

2247 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the C B I is conducting an enquiry into the alleged large scale diversion of fertilizer meant for Meghalaya during the last three years,

(b) if so, the amounts alleged to have been diverted

(c) the action taken in that regard and

(d) whether his attention was drawn to reports in local papers of Shillong that the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi Hills with his staff

caught the local agents for distribution of fertilizers, the Shillong Marketing Co-operative Society, red handed in the act of mixing white sand obtained locally with fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (d) Necessary information in this connection has been called for from the State Government and the same will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt

Groundnut Development in Khargone and Mandsaur, M P

2248 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a Scheme of Groundnut Development in Khargone and Mandsaur Districts of Madhya Pradesh,

(b) whether the scheme has been sanctioned and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) Development of Groundnut in Khargone and Mandsaur Districts was taken up during 4th plan under the scheme for Maximised Production of Groundnut It is proposed to be taken up under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme included in the 5th plan The proposals have been received from the State Government on the lines of the model 5th plan scheme sent to them

These proposals are still under consideration However, pending clearance of these proposals State Government has been asked to continue the scheme on the pattern of the 4th plan scheme with reduced subsidies as proposed for the 5th plan

Results of Procurement Policy

2249 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement policy of Government has not yielded the expected results and the traders by and large have not lived upto their promises and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) As a result of certain assurances given by the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Associations, expectations were raised but these have not been fully realised However taking into consideration the level of production of wheat during the current year the extent of marketable surplus available and the prevailing price levels of other foodgrains, it would not be correct to say that the policy has not yielded the expected results The position in this regard is being constantly reviewed and remedial action taken, wherever required

Wild Life Fund for Preservation of Tiger

2250 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Wild Life Fund has promised a million dollar help to save Indian tigers in the country;

(b) if so the amount of the fund collected so far and the mode of spending the same,

(c) the total number of tigers in the country and

(d) the number of tigers perished/killed or died during the last three years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) The World Wild Life Fund has indicated to raise one million to save the tiger in India, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

(b) The World Wild Life Fund have so far collected about 60 per cent of the proposed one million dollar donation Part of this donation is to come to India in the form of equipment, vehicles training facilities, research etc So far the W.W.F. have donated 4 jeep wagoners 6 jeeps 1 binocular 1 rifle, 1 D BBL 12 bore gun and 1 typewriters.

(c) 1,827 nearly.

(d) The information is being collected from the State Governments, U Ts

Allotment of Land to Cooperative House Building Society in Delhi

2251 SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the Co-operative House Building Societies which have been allotted land by Government in the Union Territory of Delhi with the year of allotment, and

(b) the number of societies in whose case the lease deeds have been executed by Government and the reasons for not executing such deeds in the case of other societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Enquiry into Death of Cattle due to Mysterious Disease in Delhi

2252. SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a mysterious disease has taken the life of several hundreds cattle in and around the Union Territory of Delhi during the month of June this year and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and if so, results of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) and (b) 56 head of cattle are reported to have died in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period 17th June to 22nd July, 1974 Experts from the disease investigation laboratory of the Haryana Agricultural University at Gurgaon and of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar were sent to the area affected by the disease immediately on receipt of the information Investigation on the spot and subsequent detailed laboratory examination of the material collected revealed that the deaths were a result of chemical poisoning from green fodder as revealed by laboratory tests 'Jowar', if consumed in large quantity during the tender leafy stage can cause death by hydroayanic acid poisoning

The Delhi Administration had made the required assistance available at the door of the livestock owners, round the clock, to prevent avoidable losses Villagers were advised by the Delhi Administration to observe necessary precautions This was done by personal contacts, announcement by the beat of the drum, notifications in leading Delhi newspapers, talks on the A I R by Television and by issue of hand bills on the subject.

Opening of more Super Bazars in Delhi

2253 SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to open more Super Bazars in the Union Territory of Delhi,

(b) if so, the number of such bazars to be opened and the amount to be invested in each, and

(c) the areas where these bazars are to be opened and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Branches of the Super Bazar are to be opened by the Cooperative Store Ltd, (Super Bazar), New Delhi, which is an autonomous institution, and not by the Government

(b) The Super Bazar has plans to open 20 branches, in addition to its earlier 9 branches The investment to be made in each branch will vary, as it will depend on its location, sales potential, size of the selling area, rental, staff, strength etc

(c) Out of the proposed 20 new branches 3 have already started functioning, at the Delhi University Campus, Jama Masjid area, and Vithalbhai Patel House on 5-6-1974 14-6-1974 and 22-7-1974 respectively Others will be opened in different localities of Old and New Delhi as and when suitable accommodation at a reasonable rental becomes available

Suspension of Recovery of Land Revenue and Taccavi in Gujarat

2254 SHRI P M MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State and the Union Governments have been requested to stop immediately the strict measures for the recovery of land revenue and taccavi loans from farmers and agriculturists of the areas in the State of Gujarat where the area is in grip of scarcity and semi-scarcity,

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government, and

(c) steps being taken to help the area which are in the grip of scarcity in the Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) Recoveries of taccavi and land revenue are suspended in the scarcity affected areas of the State as per the standing orders of the Government Besides seed taccavi is granted and employment is provided in relief works Over one lakh persons have been employed Cash doles have been given to the needy and over sixty six lakh kilograms of grass have been distributed at subsidised rates to needy farmers

Reduction in Wheat Procurement Target by Gujarat

2255 SHRI P M MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat has reduced the wheat procurement target by 50 per cent;

(b) if so what are the main reasons for this reduction,

(c) whether the target fixed was not achieved and

(d) how much wheat has so far been procured in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE). (a) to (d) No statewise targets for procurement of wheat during the Rabi season 1974-75 have been fixed by the Central Government The Gujarat Government had however, fixed a

target of 19271 tonnes wheat for procurement during 1974-75 season against which 20,280 tonnes of wheat has already been procured.

तूतीकोरन स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से गेहूं का चोरी होना

2256. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य-निगम के तूतीकोरन स्थित गोदाम से 81 बोरी गेहूं चोरी हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या अपराधियों का कुछ पता लगा है, और

(ग) यदि हां तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० सिंदे) :

(क) खाद्य संचयन डिपो, तूतीकोरन से गेहूं के 86 बोरे लापता पाए गए थे।

(ख) और (ग) तूतीकोरन की पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है। इस बीच, इस मामले में संदिग्ध सहापराधिता के कारण सहायक डिपो अधीक्षक और प्रधान चौकीदार को मुअत्तल कर दिया गया है। दिहाड़ी पर काम करने वाले दो चौकीदारों की सेवाएं भी समाप्त कर दी गई है।

Use of cheap variety of Oils by Vanaspati Manufacturers

2257. SHRI P K DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the vanaspati manufacturers have been using cheap variety of oils in view of the high prices of standardised quality oils;

(b) if so, whether this would not cause harm to the health of the masses, and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA). (a) The Government have not come across any evidence of the vanaspati manufacturers having used any oil which is not permitted in the manufacture of vanaspati

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

'Operation Flood' Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

2258 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the Districts of Madhya Pradesh covered by 'Operation Flood'; and

(b) if no District has been covered, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) and (b) No district of Madhya Pradesh is covered by Project WFP (618 Operation Flood) Under this project milk marketing and dairy development centres are being set up in 10 States forming milk sheds of four metropolitan dairies in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras As no district of Madhya Pradesh forms a part of milk shed of any of these dairies, it has not been possible to cover any part of Madhya Pradesh under this Project

Farm Symposium Organised by Asian Productivity Council

2259 SHRI R. N BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and status of representatives selected for attending the Farm Symposium Organised by Asian Productivity Council to be held in Tokyo in November, 1974,

(b) the criteria of selection for these representatives,

(c) whether Government propose to give special consideration for S C /S T persons in this selections, and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (d) The Selection of the representatives for attending the symposium on Inter-Relationship between Agriculture Input Industry and Agriculture Organised by the Asian Productivity Organisation is under the consideration of the Government

Water Tank installed in Ranjit Nagar Colony

2260 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the capacity of the water supply tank installed in Ranjit Nagar Colony (D D A) New Delhi-8 and the total number of quarters it has to cater,

(b) whether the capacity is much below the minimum water requirement of the Colony and people, particularly on the top floors, always face acute shortage of water,

(c) if so, whether an underground water tank with a booster pump connecting the same with the existing overhead water tank will be constructed in the Colony so that the problem of irregular and short supply of water particularly on the upper floors is solved,

(d) the time by which water connection will be given to flush system in lavatories of recently allotted quarters, and

(e) the time by which the water problem of this Colony is likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) 546 kilo litres The overhead tank caters to 1872 tenements

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Setting up of Soyabean Processing Plant by F C I

2261 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2161 dated 26th November, 1973 regarding setting up soyabean processing plant by F C I and state

(a) the progress so far made in setting up the plant

(b) the site where this plant has been set up, and

(c) its annual production and total expenditure incurred so far on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) The Project Feasibility Report submitted by the Food Corporation of India for setting up of a Soyabean Processing Plant is still under consideration of Government

(b) The plant is proposed to be set up at Faridabad in Haryana.

(c) The annual production of the proposed plant is under consideration An expenditure of Rs 2 2 lakhs has been incurred by the Food Corporation of India upto the end of July, 1974 on consultancy fees and other preliminary expenses.

Allotment of Government Flats to Newsmen at concessional rates in New Delhi

2262. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the location of Government flats which have been allotted to newsmen at concessional rates in New Delhi, the date of its allotment, the monthly rent charged and the arrears of rent, if any;

(b) similar information in respect of Government quarters allotted to foreign newsmen, and

(c) the name and addresses and other information in respect of the members of the managerial staff of magazines and newspaper to whom such Government accommodation has been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) · (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Students selected for Science Talent Search Scholarship during 1974

2263 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of students, State-wise who appeared at the Science Talent Search Examination conducted by NCERT held in January, 1974, and

(b) the number of scholarship awarded, State-wise on the basis of the said examination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the number of students who appeared and selected in the National Science Talent Search Examination, 1974 (State-wise)

State	Appeared	Selected
1. Andhra Pradesh	598	26
2. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
3. Assam	56	..
4. Bihar	307	7
5. Delhi	1010	102
6. Gujarat	125	4
7. Haryana	91	2
8. Himachal Pradesh	55	..

State	Apperred	Selected
9. Jammu & Kashmir	17	1
10. Kerala	363	18
11. Madhya Pradesh	900	9
12 Maharashtra	517	19
13. Manipur	..	..
14. Meghalaya	9	..
15. Mizoram	..	..
16. Mysore	386	
17. Orissa	157	4
18. Punjab	214	4
19. Rajasthan	702	18
20. Tamil Nadu	759	19
21. Tripura	..	..
22. Uttar Pradesh	1531	53
23. Union Territories (except Delhi)	162	4
24. West Bengal	845	44
TOTAL	8804	358

Vanaspati Plants in Haryana working Below Capacity

2265. DR H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Vanaspati plants in Haryana State which had been working below capacity during the first half of 1974;

(b) the reasons for the idle capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b). Under-production by vanaspati units in Haryana, as is the case with the other units elsewhere, is generally due to the high prices and inadequate availability of edible oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati and the installed manufacturing capacity being about double the requirements.

Statement

Name of the factory	Licensed capacity per month	Installed capacity per month	Total production of vanaspati during Jan.-June, 1974	Percentage utilisation of capacity
1. M/s. S. G Vegetable Products Ltd., Yamunanagar	2,500	450	1,525	56 4
2. M/s. Markanda Vanaspati Mill, Shahabad	825	625	301	@16 1
3. M/s. Haryana Vanaspati & General Industries, Kundli.	250	250	8	*3 2
4 M/s. Keeran Vegetable Products, Bhiwani	1,250	1,250	1,714	22 8

@Worked only for 3 months and as such the percentage refers to the working period, i e. April-June, 1974.

*Worked onoy for 1 month and as such the percentage refer to the working month of January, 1974

Transfer of Land from Tribals to Non-Tribals

2266 SHRI DHAMANKAR. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale transfer of lands from tribals to non-tribals in tribal/backward areas of the country,

(b) whether Government have assessed the extent of transfer of this nature;

(c) if so, facts thereof, and

(d) the action taken|proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

Unemployed Agriculture Graduates and Scheme for their Employment during Fifth Plan

2267 SHRI DHAMANKAR. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of unemployment at graduate/post-graduate and above levels in various disciplines of agriculture,

(b) whether the number of unemployed agriculture graduate and post graduates is mounting over the past three years and has assumed a serious proportion;

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated a special plant to absorb these personnel in the plan programme for agriculture/rural development as envisaged in the Fifth plan, and

(d) if so facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a). Exact number of unemployed agricultural graduates and post-graduates is not

available. However, 8913 Agricultural graduates and 959 Agricultural post-graduates were on the live register of various Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 1973.

(b) Position regarding Agricultural graduates and post-graduates on the live register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1971, 31st December, 1972 and 31st December 1973 is given below, which is self-explanatory:—

Date	Agri. graduates (No.)	Agri. post graduate (No)	Total (No.)
31-12-1971 .	7,325	682	8,007
31-12-1972 .	9,092	810	9,902
31-12-1973	8,913	959	9,872

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Technical and Scientific posts lying vacant in I.C.A.R.

2268, SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good number of technical and scientific posts are still lying vacant in I C.A.R.;

(b) if so, the extent of vacancies of senior and junior scientist level which need to be filled; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to ensure expeditious, recruitment of the scientific/research personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information regarding the exact number of scientific and technical posts vacant at present in the ICAR (including Research Institutes) is not readily available. However, according to information collected earlier, about 1200 such posts were vacant, out of which 426 posts were (in the pay scale of Rs 700—1250 (pre-revised) and above and the remaining 774 were in the pay-scales of Rs. 400—950, Rs. 350—900 and Rs. 325—575 (all pre-revised). Consequent upon the Government of India decisions on the re-organisation of the ICAR, an Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board has been set up generally for filling up senior scientific and technical posts and the Directors of the Research Institutes have been authorised to make appointments to scientific and technical posts in accordance with the recruitment procedure prescribed for the purpose As per available information, the ASRB and almost all the Research Institutes have already advertised the vacant posts coming within their purview. In a number of cases, relections have also been made. Action for making selections for the remaining posts is in progress

Allotment of Quarters to Government Employees

2269 SHRI SHANKAR DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of all categories of Government accommodation in Delhi which are rented out at the prescribed concessional rent to Ministers, M.Ps., Government officers and all other Government employees;

(b) the total number of Government quarters which are allotted, Ministry-wise, to each of its different categories of employees in Delhi;

(c) the average monthly rent which is charged for each type of such accommodation;

(d) the total number of Government employees in each of different categories who have applied for Government accommodation but have not yet been allotted the same alongwith the number of years since when they have been kept in the waiting list, and

(e) when Government propose or hope to provide Government accommodation to those referred to in part (d) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) The total number of residential units from the general pool, including those placed at the disposal of other Departments M Ps pool and the Hotels under the control of the Directorate of Estates, which stand allotted to such categories of persons on licence fee at normal rates is 45 348

(b) Allotment of accommodation from the general pool to eligible Government servants is made on the basis of the emoluments drawn by them and their dates of priority Allotment is not made Ministry-wise and no statistical data in regard to the quarters allotted Ministry-wise are maintained

(c) The average monthly licence fee charged for a single unit in each category of accommodation is as underf—

Type	Average monthly licence fee	Rate
	Rs	
I	17 15	Under FR 45 A
II	25 45	Pooled standard licence fee under FR 45-A
III	39 95	
IV	57 80	
V	102.40	
VI	135 00	
VII	221 00	
VIII	383 00	
		fee under F R. 45 A
M Ps Pool (without 25% rebate)	80 35	Pooled rent under F R 45-A of 1955
Hostel accommodation	97 70	Ad hoc rate

(d) Applications for allotment of accommodation from the general pool are invited on a restricted basis in different types keeping in view the vacancies likely to become available during the particular allotment year The number of applications pending out of the applications received on restricted basis for the allotment year beginning from 1st September, 1972 for allotment of accommodation in different types and the dates of priority covered are as under —

Type	No of application pending	Dates of priority covered as on 6-8-1974
I	1,436	29-1-1957
II	9 614	19-2-1953
III	1,596	7-6-1948
IV	2,550	27-‹-1943
V	443	21-5-1962
VI	139	17 8 1964
VII	339	17-11-1963
VIII	94	15-1-1972
Hostel	1,051	Single suite—1952 Double suite—1959

In the case of officers entitled to type IV and below, date of priority is determined from the date an officer continuously holds an appointment under the Central/State Government In the case of ojcers entitled to type V and above the date of priority is reckoned from the date an officer continuously draws emoluments in respect of a particular type on a post under the Central/State Government in their case the total length of service put in by them is not taken into consideration

(e) It is Government's intention to achieve 75 per cent satisfaction in Delhi However, due to financial strin_

agency, it cannot be stated at this as to when this target can be achieved.

Auction of Car Parking Places in Connaught Place, New Delhi

2270. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether New Delhi Municipal Authority has invited tenders or is going to auction different car parking places in Connaught Place, New Delhi to private contractors shortly resulting in throwing out of job hundreds of people employed by A.A U.I. for the last twenty years who would have to starve with their families in these hard days; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take for alternative employment for these employees likely to be thrown out of jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). New Delhi Municipal Committee have invited tenders for letting out Car Parking lots However, the question of throwing hundreds of people out of job does not arise as A.A.U.I. are free to send their offers according to the rates and the same will be considered by N.D.M.C.

(b). Does not arise.

Allotment of Plots of Land to Members of Parliament

2271. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of WRKOS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 51 on the 23rd July, 1973 regarding Members of Parliament eligible for getting land for residential purposes in Delhi, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Members of Parliament who applied for the land in the middle of the year 1971 have not been allotted the land by the D.D.A.; and

(b) if so, the names of the Members of Parliament whose applications are pending and approximate time for the allotment of plots in individual case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting of President, N D M C. with Welfare Associations of New Delhi

2272 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President, New Delhi Municipal Committee had convened a meeting of the office bearers of various Welfare Associations in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the main grievances of these Associations;

(c) what action has been taken by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on those grievances; and

(d) whether such meetings will be held regularly in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main grievances of the Welfare Associations were, provision of better public conveniences, road

lighting, general sanitation, developments of childrens parks, shortage of water, non-maintenance of service lanes etc

(c) Necessary action has been taken to remove the cause of grievances so far as they relate to N D M C

(d) It is proposed to hold meetings as and when deemed necessary with the residents of various colonies in New Delhi with a view to establishing understanding between the services rendered by the N D M C and expectations of general public

Money Advanced by FCI for Procurement of Paddy and Rice in District Kalahandi, Orissa

2273 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) how much money has been advanced by the Food Corporation of India for procurement of paddy and rice in District Kalahandi, Orissa and how much money has not been adjusted so far,

(b) the parties and their outstanding amount due to the F C I, and

(c) what action has been taken to realise these dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Development of East Motia Bagh Sarai Rohilla, Delhi

2274 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether D D A has any plan to develop the East Motia Bagh Sarai Rohilla, Delhi, a slum colony,

(b) if so, the facts thereof,

(c) whether the laying of the sewage in the above colony has been stopped by the Delhi Development Authority, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The area known as East Motia Bagh is a part of the Sarai Rohilla Redevelopment Scheme The area of East Motia Bagh is 11 97 acres and about 750 slum tenements are proposed to be constructed in this area for the slum dwellers

(c) No such work has been undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority

(d) Does not arise

Provision of Amenities in East Motia Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, Delhi

2275 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the owners of the houses built in East Motia Bagh Sarai Rohilla, Delhi, a slum colony have been paying Municipal and other taxes regularly for the last 25 years and they have not been provided amenities,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether D D A will allow the owners of the houses to rebuild their houses in a well-planned way by charging certain fee, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) and (b).

Water Tax and Scavenging Tax were recovered from these areas during the year 1973-74. Bills for 1974-75 are being sent. Details prior to this period have not been obtained. Skeleton water mains, free public water hydrants and community latrines have been provided.

(c) and (d). The area known as East Motia Bagh is covered under Sarai Rohilla Redevelopment Scheme duly approved by the Competent Authority. Since the lands/houses under the 'Redevelopment Scheme' have to be acquired, and the tenements for the slum dwellers have to be constructed by the Delhi Development Authority itself, the question of allowing the owners of the houses to rebuild their houses does not arise.

Suspension of Teachers by Management of Shamlal College, Delhi

2276. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shamlal College authorities have served suspension notices on three of its teachers in contravension of the university ordinances which make prior-approval of the Vice-Chancellor obligatory;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that all colleges affiliated to the Delhi University strictly abide by the University rules; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Governing Body of Shyamlal College, Shahdara has suspended three teachers without the prior approval of the Vice-Chancellor, as required under the Ordinances of the University.

(b) and (c). The Executive Council of the Delhi University is seized of the matter and it has already after careful enquiry and consideration, expanded the Governing Body of the College by nominating 10 more representatives on the Governing Body.

Closure of Central Road Transport Corporation Unit

2277. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.R.T.C. unit has been wound up; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements have been made to provide jobs in the C.R.T.C. employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Script of Santhali Language

2278 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tribal people in India speak 'Santhali' as a language of their own; and

(b) what effective steps have been taken to popularise the script of Santhali language amongst the tribals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The number of Santhali speaking people in India is estimated to be more than

3 million spread principally in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa Different scripts are in use for writing the language The Constitution of India gives to any section of Indian citizens having a distinct script of its own the right to conserve the same The popularisation of any particular script for writing Santhali is, thus, a matter which essentially concerns those who speak the language Financial assistance from Government in such endeavours in the matter of Santhali is available, subject to availability of funds, as in the case of other languages.

Pest Control for Rice Production

2279 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a team of Agricultural scientists have come to a conclusion that a green revolution in rice cannot be possible unless special research effort is made in regard to pest control,

(b) if so, the extent of loss of rice production owing to pests suffered annually,

(c) number of research projects set up for evolving effective pest control measures, especially in respect of rice crops, and

(d) the target of rice production contemplated to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE)

(a) and (b) Government are not aware of the team of Agricultural Scientists to whose conclusion the question pertains to However, pest control is vital for good yield from rice crop in many regions It has been estimated that the annual loss in yield due to pests and diseases may be of the order of 10-15 percent

(c) The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, has a strong component of research staff in all disciplines for rice improvenent including plant protection

The All India Coordinated Rice Improvement project with its headquar- at Hyderabad has a net work of 24 Research centres in the major rice growing areas, with adequate research staff in the field of pest and diease control Further, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated operational Research Projects on the integrated control of pests and diseases of rice at four Centres *viz*, Cuttack (Orissa), Warrangal (Andhra Pradesh), Kuttanad (Kerala) and Burdwan (West Bengal) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also sanctioned research schemes on the forecasting rice blast, Biochemical studies on pathogen causing bacterial blight of paddy and for studying the false smut of paddy

Besides these projects, four schemes supported from PL 480 funds are being implemented at the following centres

1 Studies on Rice Virus diseases with special emphasis on breeding for resistance—All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, Hyderabad.

2 Biological control of stem-borers of rice—Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack

3 Investigations on parasitic nematodes of rice and their control—Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

4 Bionomics of silver shoot gall fly a part of rice in India—Allahabad University

In addition to the above, each of the major rice growing States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have their own set up

for rice research, either in the Agricultural Universities or under the State Departments of Agriculture, which includes provision for pest control research.

(d) The target of rice production envisaged for 1978-79 which is the final year of the fifth five year plan, is 54 million tonnes.

शास्त्री की उपाधी प्रदान करने वाली संस्थायें

2280. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वे शिक्षा संस्थायें कौन कौन सी हैं जो "शास्त्री" की उपाधि प्रदान करती है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Quantity of Raw Material Supplied to Firms for Manufacture of Vanaspati

2281. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of raw material supplied to Hindustan Levers, D.C.M. and other firms for the manufacture of Vanaspati during the last two years;

(b) the quantity of ghee manufactured and released for sale by these companies during the said period;

(c) whether the material was utilised by the firms fully; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor and action taken by the Government against these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The total quantity of imported oils allotted to M/s. D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi and M/s Hindustan Levers Ltd. alongwith other firms during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is shown below:

(Figures in tonnes)

Year	DCM Chemical Works, Delhi	Hindustan Levers Ltd.	Other firms
1972-73 .	7973 9	7506·3	60563 2
1973-74 .	9348 2	11755 9	126185 9

(b) The production and despatches of vanaspati by these companies during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is shown below:

Year	Production	Despatches
	Tonnes	Tonnes
1972-73 :		
D.C.M. .	62,864	63,01'
Hindustan Levers	62,738	63,536
Other firms.	4,54,933	4,54,040
1973-74 :		
D.C.M. .	34,859	32,443
Hindustan Leves	30,526	30,187
Other firms.	3,87,034	3,85,815

(c) As the imported edible oils are cheaper than the indigenous edible oils and form only a percentage of the total oil requirements of vanaspati units, there would normally be no inducement for not utilising the allotted quantities in full, particularly at a time when indigenous oils are so costly as to make the industry feel that it is uneconomical for it to purchase them and produce vanaspati upto optimum capacity. In any case, allotments of imported oils are made only as a percentage of the past production of vanaspati.

(d) Does not arise.

Steps to improve the Life of People Living in Slums in Bombay City

2282. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had provided Rs. 2 crores 10 lakhs to improve the life of people living in slums in Bombay city;

(b) if so, how and in which areas the amount has been spent;

(c) whether out of this amount Rs 32 lakhs were to be spent for DHARAVI slums;

(d) if so, whether nothing has been done so far in this area; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve W.C and water supply etc. in the Dharavi slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (e). 191 projects in Bombay were approved as in the statement placed below at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,06,18,530 under the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-8172/74]. As per the last progress reports sent by the Government of Maharashtra, an expenditure of Rs. 2,30,91,407 has been incurred by them. An expenditure of Rs. 2,56,047 has been incurred for provision of amenities as per the last progress report in respect of Dharavi Kalyan-wadi & Dharavi Koliwada Pille Bungalow

ग्राम सुधार समिति गरंकपुर, मोची बाग, नई दिल्ली से प्राप्त ज्ञापन

2283 **हीरा लाल डोडा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम सुधार समिति, गरंकपुर, मोचीबाग, रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली से सरकार को ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण लाल डोरे का बहाना बनाकर कुछ मकानों को गिराना चाहती है , जब कि इन मकानों के मालिक चुल्हा-कर की अदायगी करते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बिलम्ब शुल्क की मापने सहित अन्या राहत देकर गामीणों को न्याय प्रदान करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को ग्राम सुधार समिति, गारकपुर बाग मोची से दिनांक 18 अप्रैल, 1974 का एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने समिति, को उत्तर भेज दिया है ।

(ग) लाल डोरे के बहाने किसी मकान को गिराने का किसी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है। तथापि, यदि चूल्हा-करदाता किसी व्यक्ति के दखल से, ग्राम की पुर्नविकास योजना मे रुकावट पैदा होती है तो उसे यथोचित कानूनी प्रक्रिया के अधीन हटाया जाएगा तथा उसकी पात्रता के अनुसार उसे वैकल्पिक वास दिया जाएगा।

(घ) चूल्हा-कारदाताओं अथवा उन के मूल उत्तराधिकारियो से क्षतिपूर्ति नही ली जाएगी।

Application for out-of-turn allotment of Type I Quarters

2284 SHRI R V BADE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the Central Government class IV employees in Delhi/New Delhi for out-of-turn allotment of type I quarters through the Members of Parliament in 1973-74 and the number of such applications pending as on the 1st July, 1974;

(b) the number of employees to whom allotments have been made on out-of turn basis and the criteria for the rejection of other applications, and

(c) whether a large number of applications in respect of tuberculosis patients for out-of-turn allotment have been rejected and if so, the number thereof and reasons for the rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) During the year 1973-74, 18 cases for *ad hoc* allotments in type I were recommended by Members of Parliament. Out of them, 6 cases were pending as on 1st July, 1974;

(b) *Ad hoc* allotments have been made to 6 employees Requests are rejected where there are not strong enough medical or other reasons to justify *ad hoc* allotments

(c) In 4 cases of TB, requests for *ad hoc* allotments have been turned down for the following reasons:

(i) in one case, the medical authority concerned termed the disease as minimal and non-infectious

(ii) in two cases, the disease was certified as inactive and non-infectious

(iii) in the fourth case, the disease was in active phase, but the ailing relation was not a member of the 'family' of the applicant.

Report of Enquiry Committee on Alaram Farm, Kerala

2285 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the enquiry Committee on Alaram farm;

(b) if so, the main findings of the enquiry,

(c) whether Government have implemented certain measures according to the findings of Enquiry, Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (e) The Committee set up to enquire into the working of the Alaram Farm has not yet submitted its report to the Government. Its recommendations will be examined and action taken wherever necessary, on receipt of the report.

Provision of Electricity in Chummaries of Lodhi Colony, New Delhi

2286 SHRI D P JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND SOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the servant quarters attached to converted Chummaries in D-I Block, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi are not electrified;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will consider to electrify them now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The Government have decided in principle to electrify all the servant quarters attached to converted Chummaries, and it is being done in phases The servant quarters attached to D I Block will also be electrified in due course

यू० एन० आई० सी० ई० एफ० के अन्त मे शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रम

2287. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972, 1973 और 1974 में क्रमश देश में यू० एन० आई० सी० ई० एफ० के अन्तर्गत कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये और राज्यवार ऐसे कार्यक्रमों में कितनी राशि व्यय की गयी ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण विभाग यू० एन० आई० सी० ई० एफ० के अन्तर्गत शुरू की गयी योजनाओं की देखभाल करता है और क्या उन्होंने अपने अनुमानों के अनुसार अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त कर लिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) और (ख) आवश्यक जानकारी सम्बन्धित सूत्रों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Implementation of 'operation flood' by National Dairy Development Board

2288 SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board propose to implement a Rs 100 crores scheme named 'operation flood' by June, 1977 which is expected to bring a 'white revolution' in the country,

(b) the progress so far made in this regard and the *per capita* milk availability in the country at present as also that expected by June, 1977; and

(c) the date on which 'operation flood' was started by the National Dairy Development Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received

Rapeseed Oil imported for Vanaspati Manufacture lying at Kandla Port

2289 SHRI P GANGADEB.
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR
SHRI D. D DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six thousand tonnes of rapeseed oil imported for Vanaspati manufacture has been lying at Kandla Port, for the last two months;

(b) if so, reasons for not clearing the same; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken for its clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) A vessel carrying 5910 tonnes of imported rapessed oil arrived at Kandla Port on 6th June, 1974 The oil was unloaded and stored at Kandla pending clearance for its movement inland by the Director General Health Services The analysis of the oil samples drawn and forwarded by the State Trading Corporation was completed and the Kandla Port health authorities gave their clearance with the approvel of the Director General Health Services on 23rd July, 1974, Movement of the rapeseed oil commenced thereafter and the State Trading Corporation hope to complete this movement early.

Second thought on Public Distribution system of Foodgrains

2290 SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are rethinking on the public distribution system of foodgrains;

(b) whether Government are confident to stick to its existing commitment of the public distribution system; and

(c) if not, steps to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is no rethinking about the public distribution system. However the scope and extent of its coverage is periodically subjected to review by the Government. With the improvement in the availability of wheat and coarse-grains in the open market particularly in the deficit States, it is expected that the off-take from the Central stocks is likely to be on a reduced scale. Substained efforts are being made to intensify the internal procurement of foodgrains and to arrange imports from abroad to the extent necessary for maintaining supplies through public distribution system

खण्डवा मध्य प्रदेश में सघन कपास कार्यक्रम

2291. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा खण्डवा तथा मंदसौर जिलों मे सघन कपास की एक योजना भारत सरकार को भेजी है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके प्रति भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हा । खण्डवा जिला मे सघन कपास जिला कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है । मंदसौर के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुआ है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई सघन कपास जिला कार्यक्रम नामक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत जिसे पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे शामिल किया गया है । खण्डवा जिला नही आता । इस जिले मे कपास विकास कार्यक्रम के स्वयं राज्य सरकार द्वारा हाथ मे लिये जाने की आशा है ।

इंदौर में एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत की एक कृषि अनुसंधान कार्यान्वयन परियोजना

2292. श्री फूल चंद वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन के सहयोग से इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में शीघ्र ही 1 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की एक कृषि अनुसंधान कार्यान्वयन परियोजना शुरू की जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख) इन्दौर की काली मिट्टियो मे बारानी कृषि पर एक भारत ब्रिटेन क्रियात्मक अनुसंधान प्रायोजना आरम्भ की गयी है । पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इस प्रायोजना पर भारत की ओर से 43.64 लाख रु० खर्च किये जायेंगे । इस प्रायोजना के लिए ब्रिटेन की ओर से कितनी और कैसी सहायता मिलेगी, इस पर अभी बात-चीत चल रही है । चूकि पाचवी योजना के प्रस्तावो की अंतिम स्वीकृति होने तक भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने 1973-74 के दौरान इस योजना को 6 महीने तक चलाने के लिए 2.42 लाख रुपये मजूर किये है । यह इसी आधार पर 1974-75 वर्ष के उत्तरार्ध तक जारी रहेगा ।

इस प्रायोजना के अन्तर्गत दो तीन गावो की करीब दो हजार हैक्टर जमीन एक पूर्ण जल सम्भर (वाटर शेड) के लिए चुनी जायगी । इसका विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण और योजना बनाने के बाद, भारी काली मिट्टियो में भूमि की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि-क्रियाओ सम्बन्धी एक पेकेज कार्यक्रम चलाया जायगा । प्रस्तुत पैकेज मे मिट्टी और जल सरक्षण फसल उगाने और मिली-जुली खेती की उपयुक्त विधिया शामिल है । नयी प्रौद्योगिकी के अपनाने से प्रायोजना क्षेत्र मे वातावरण सम्बन्धी जो परिवर्तन होंगे, उन की जाच-पड़ताल की जायगी और अमल मे लायी गयी कृषि क्रियाओ का आर्थिक मूल्याकन किया जायगा ताकि इसका पता चल सके कि उन्हे दूसरे क्षेत्रो मे अपनाया जा सकता है या नहीं । जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, जबलपुर के मानहृत अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसधान प्रायोजना, बारानी कृषि के प्रायोजना निदेशक के तकनीकी निरीक्षण इस म कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

Selection of Director for I.I.T., Kharagpur

2293. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Director for Kharagpur IIT has been finally selected;

(b) whether a Selection Committee for the purpose was set up, if so, the names of the members who constituted the Selection Committee;

(c) whether the I.I.T. Council finally approved the name of the new Director and the approval of the 'Visitor' received; and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The following were the members of the Selection Committee:—

1.	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan (Chairman, Council of IITs)	(Chairman)
2.	Shri A.N. Haksar (Chairman, Board of IIT concerned)	Member of Governors
3.	Dr. George Jacob (Chairman University Grant Commission).	
4.	Shri M. S. Pathak (one expert member nominated by Chairman of the Council of IIT)	,,
5.	Prof. M. G. K. Menon Shri N. C. Sharma Shri Krishnamurty)	They were Present by Special invitation

(c) and (d). The Chairman of the Council of I.I.Ts. approved on behalf of the Council with the prior approval of the Visitor the appointment of a person unanimously selected by the Selection Committee, on contract basis for a period of five years as Director I.I.T., Karagpur.

12.21 hrs.

MR SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the floods.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow it because we have already decided to fix some time for a discussion on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Five or six States are involved. I want you to consider this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I myself quite realise that this is a very urgent discussion. The BAC has agreed to take up this matter of floods. The more it is delayed, the more floods are coming. I think we will find some time for it at the earliest.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Tomorrow the BAC will meet and fix up some time.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amdt Rules, 1974

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1863 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8159/74].

Notification under Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 817 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8160/74].

Reviews and Annual Reports of National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India for 1972-73 and Fertiliser (Control) (2nd Amdt. Order, 1974)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI B P MAURYA) Sir, on behalf of Shri Annasaheb P Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1972-73

(b) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farm Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73

(b) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8161/74]

(2) A copy of the Fertiliser (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 327 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Avt, 1955 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8162/74]

Merchant Shipping (Levy of Seamen's Welfare Fee) Rules, 1974, Annual Accounts of Commissioners for Port of Calcutta for 1972-73 and Gujarat Notifications under Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Levy of Seamen's Welfare Fee) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 807 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8163/74]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English version) [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8163/74]

(3) (i) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat

(a) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Third Amendment) Rules 1973, published in Notification No G/G/73/189 MTA-7563-144-E in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 19th July, 1973

(b) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Second Amendment) Rules 1974 published in Notification No G/G/74/77 MTA-1174-689-E in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 18th April, 1974.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8165/74]

Annual Reports of I I T., Delhi and Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region), Bhopal for 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1972-73 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8166/74]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1972-73 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8167/74]

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12 22 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1974"

12 22 1/2 hrs

PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha

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COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

THIRTEENTH REPORT

DR KAILAS (Bombay South) I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation

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12 23 hrs

STATEMENT BY MEMBER *RE* ALLEGED INACCURACY IN CERTAIN INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) On the 24th July, 1974 while intervening in the 'No-confidence Debate Shri L N Mishra, Minister of Railways stated—

Number of staff who will have break in service will come to 2 5 lakhs'

He repeated soon after that

'I have already pointed out their number is 2 5 lakhs"

(Cyclostyled Debate dated 24-7-74 pages 1401 and 1402)

The Minister of Railways replying to Starred Question No 38 on the previous day i e, the 23rd July, 1974 in a statement giving zone-wise break-up stated that the number of employees who got a break in their service as a result of the Railway strike in May, 1974 is "5,91,159".

From the above it will be noticed that the Minister has misled the House on the 24th July, 1974 by giving a figure which is much less than half of the figure he had given only a day earlier

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L N MISHRA) The Parliament Question No 38 on 23th July, 1974 was in respect of the number of Railway employees who got a break-in-service as a result of the May 1974 Railway strike In the May strike, in the initial stages, 5 91 lakhs of railway employees participated, but about 3 5 lakhs employees came back to work while the strike was still on Therefore, the number of staff who continued to remain on strike till the end was about 2 5 lakhs

According to the Establishment Code, all Railway employees who participate in an illegal railway strike get a break-in-service Break-in service does not mean either reduction in pay or loss in seniority What they lose is, certain travel privileges earned leave and gratuity which is sanctioned for efficient good and faithful service Their increment will also be postponed for a period equal to the period that they participated in the strike

I had in reply to Starred Question No 38 given the figures of those who participated in the strike and as a result got a break-in-service I had also made it clear in my reply that based on scrutiny of individual cases 60,000 cases of break-in-service had been condoned by 23rd July, 1974 This is a continuing process

While intervening in the no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha on 24th July, 1974, I had again reiterated (*vide* page 1401 of the proceedings) that all those who participated in the strike will not get their salary have a break-in-service However, and the point that I made subsequently was that the cases of those who participated in the strike will be reviewed by the Railway Administration on the merits of each individual case

This is in conformity with the reply which I had given to the House in reply to Starred Question No 38 What I conveyed to the House while intervening in the no confidence motion was that the number of railway staff who *will* have a break-in-service will be about 2 5 lakhs I had clearly used the word 'will have which meant the number that eventually will have a break-in-service after the process of condonation is completed This process is a continuing one and while the number of staff whose break-in-service was condoned by 23rd July, 1974 was about 60 000 but by now the number has gone up to 1 40 000

Therefore there is no inaccuracy in the figures and what I had stated in my speech on 24th July 1974 is in line with what was replied in answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 38

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12 28 hrs

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED MISBEHAVIOUR OF MALE MONITORS WITH FEMALE TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN AHMEDABAD TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

have a break-in-service However,

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल (साबरकठा) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै धारा 377 के नीचे अहमदाबाद के तारीख 9 के गुजराती "वर्तमान" पत्र मे छपे अहमदाबाद टेलीफोन आफिस मे लडकिया के साथ पुरुष मानीटर क. गलत बर्ताव के बारे मे छपे समाचार की ओर ध्यान दिलाती हू ।

एक टेलीफोन गर्ल को तो एक दिन अपने घर रहने को आने को कहा । "वर्तमान" पत्र मे छपा है कि सारे तन्त्र मे भ्राष्टाचार है, तन्त्र मे तेरी भी चुप और मेरी भी चुप । एक साल से एक रगला मानीटर आया है । एक के बाद एक लडकी से सम्पर्क करने लगा और जिसको

[कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल]

फंसाना हो उसके ऊपर बारीकी मे निगरानी रखे और गलतिया ढूंढ कर मीमो दिया जाय। तीन बार मीमो मिलने पर नौकरी खतरे मे आती है। होशियारी से उस को ज्ञान किया जाय कि नौकरी मे रहना हो तो सब को खुश रखो ।

एक विधवा की एक लडकी को फसाने के इरादे से शनिवार, रविवार दो दिन अपने घर आने को कहा। लडकी ने अपनी मा का सारी बातें बतायी। जिस पर मा ने कहा भले नौकरी को छोडना पड यह नही हो सकता।

इस बारे मे सरकार जाच करके सदन को जानकारी देगी क्या, और इस मानीटर की नश्यत की जायगी क्या ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) I seek your permission to raise a very serious matter

MR SPEAKER. There are very many serious things You should have better come in the morning I think all of you should come and see the list and then select one This is not also as a matter of right

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) Our important Onam festival is coming in three weeks' time, but there is no rice available in Kerala The Railways have not allotted necessary wagons for transport of rise....

MR SPEAKER: I am sorry. I have allowed only one and the hon Member has spoken

Now, we will go to the next item

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have made a request to you Of course, it was submitted late Would you kindly consider it for tomorrow if you cannot consider it for to-day? That is about currency notes bearing duplicate numbers

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given a call attention motion as also a notice under Rule 377. This is about 20 five rupee currency notes with the same number....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling the hon Member

Now, we go to the next item

12.32 hrs.

FINANCE (NO 2) BILL, 1974—*contd.*

MR SPEAKER Now, we take up the next item I think we have enough points of order raised Hon Members have been given enough opportunity

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur) Let us now hear the Law Minister

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) मेरा एक नया प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर इसके बारे मे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी कहना था उसी वक्त आपको कह देना चाहिए था।

श्री मधु लिमये यह नया प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

MR SPEAKER· Mr Hiren Mukerjee.

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I am grateful for this opportunity and I take advantage of it because I anticipate from you a truly meaningful and momentous ruling about the manner of exercise of Lok Sabha control over Government financial business

I recall the very recent obiter by the Deputy Speaker a very felicitous one, that procedents are not rigidly and entirely and invariably obligatory on this House which is sovereign within the ambit of the Constitution

पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वम्

Whether has been decided earlier is not obligatory' If on some occasions in the past some lacunae have been allowed to pass muster, then to-day something should be done to rectify the position

Incidentally, for example, we have relaxed our rules and ignored the unconstitutionality of taxation under the ordinance-making power of the executive and I hope before long the position in that regard would be rectified and the principle regarding no taxation without representation would be fully respected But that apart the issue before us is very important

The Finance Minister's package nets in an additional sum of Rs 232 crores which,—if I am not wrong — is a bigger dose of taxation than was included in his normal annual Budget All that partakes, of course, of politics and there is always a great deal of politics in whatever happens here—but politics apart it just cannot be tolerated from a purely constitutional point of view that Government is allowed to circumvent the entire mothedology of presentation and passage of financial proposals In the U K, as well as here, it is a time tested and constitutionally incumbent practice which has been ignored by Government on this particular occasion My friends here have pointed out in their arguments the main outlines of the case We have no estimates before us of receipts as well as of expenditure We are asked to impose financial burdens on our people on the plea that Government would have to incur expenditure but that expenditure is unexplained, unestimated and undisclosed The very fact of the notification very generously made by Government that they would have to incur additional expenditure is not good enough for this House to provide additional supply Sir if by presenting a series of Finance Bills Government can do away with the Constitutional requirements which must be satisfied, first of all, in Lok Sabha as the people's election House and they dispense with the entire apparatus of the Budget, then it is a dreadful challenge to the Parliamentary system We may not like it — but so long as we have it, we have got to respect its provisions and principles

Sir in Britain, there have been centuries of struggle and their people had to undergo a lot of sacrifice before the supremacy of the House of Commons in matters of Finance could be set up and there are four main principles which emerged

Firstly no tax without the authority of the legislature

Secondly, no expenditure without the sanction of the legislature

Thirdly no tax to be imposed or expenditure to be sanctioned unless asked for by the Executive Government

And fourthly all expenditure except that specifically charged is to be sanctioned on an annual basis

I stress that this principle of annuality is extremely important If I am not wrong if my memory is not playing me false, it was the year 1689 when the Mutiny Act was passed that annual meetings of the House of Commons were guaranteed The King would not have an army to prop up his sovereignty unless the Parliament met at least once a year to provide funds for maintaining the army and for civil expenditure Since 1689 the annuality of the provision of expenditure has been exercised

I am grateful to my friend Mr Shyamnandan Mishra for having already referred to this matter regarding the defects in tax legislation which have cropt in surreptitiously or deliberately, I do not know On the last occasion Mr Mishra referred to what happened even before independence, in regard to taxation being imposed, to be operative for a

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

period of time after the lapse of the year under review. Now this was against the principle of annuality which was won by the British people fighting for their Parliamentary freedom and that seat of Parliamentary freedom has been inherited by us. And, if we let go of it, that would be a batrayal of the principle which we would not like to do. I am grateful to Mr. Mishra for having drawn my attention to the fact that in the Finance Bill that we are now considering, there is a provision in Clause 2 that in the Income-tax Act of fact would be given to certain cases from the 1st of April, 1975. And in the Explanation of the provisions relating to Direct Taxes, in regard to Clause 2, there is Paragraph 4.

The elucidation is that:—

"The change set forth will come into force from 1st April, 1975 and will, accordingly apply to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years"

This is the kind of provision which we might have adopted earlier, but, having adopted earlier, we need not make a rule of it. There is a provision of law—constitutional principle behind this kind of financial legislation—which we should not violate Sir, I am referring to *May's Parliamentary Practice*, 18th edition, page 772 where the scope of the Finance Bill is discussed. I am quoting May's words:—

"The scope of a Finance Bill is not limited to the imposition and alteration of taxes for the purpose of adjusting the revenue of the year. It is not intended to be an annual act in the same sense as the Appropriation Act....

It goes on to say:

"But, although the taxation it imposes may extend beyond the current financial year, a Finance Bill is regarded as exceeding its proper scope if it imposes a tax, payment of which is not to be demanded until after the close of the current financial year."

This is very clear. This is a bad practice: this is a mischievous instance of the potentiality of bureaucracy to put forward its arm a little too far which should not be permitted Government should take great care when the Finance Bill is making this kind of prospective financial legislation. Government must make it very clear to the House that for some emergency reasons, this procedure is called for I am not going into the merits of the matter. From that angle, something may be said, but quite apart from the merits of the matter that, the procedural the constitutional issue from the point of view of principle, requires that the Finance Bill should not, generally speaking, extend beyond the ambit of the year under discussion.

But, I am sure that, judged by this. the Government has to give, an explanation by coming before the House as to what the provision is. There are about four principles that should be respected. Articles 112 of the Constitution refer to the Financial business and how that should be proceeded with. Under Article 113(2) it specifies the form in which the demands for grants have to be presented to the House of the People Art 115(1)(a) and (b) refers to the Government's duty to inform the Lok Sabha of "some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year" before supplementary or additional expenditure can be sanctioned.

So. before an additional taxation can be imposed to cover that expenditure, intimation of the New Services which the Government has in mind has got to be given.

The Finance Minister has said, of course, that he has already presented one regular annual budget. But, it does not give him the right to circumvent the financial procedure or

Parliamentary procedure placed by the Lok Sabha in the Rules of Precedure under Rules 204 and 205. There is a reference to not one but to more than one budget. We had the railway but set which is said to represent the demands for grants also separately presented.

Rule 213 provides for the presentation of budget in part and each part has to be dealt with in accordance with the rules as if it were the Budget. As already stated by Shri Sezhiyan, in the House of Commons, the Finance Bill is presented after the whole House in Committee gives the line clear. Here the substitute is that we have demands for grants and then the Finance Bill and, later, the Appropriation Bill which, of course, goes to the other House. They are all presented.

Therefore, to sum up, the Lok Sabha has just got to know Government's estimates of what additional money is now required to be taken out of the Consolidated Fund and what should be pumped in by way of fresh taxation till we give the line clear after adequate discussion of the requirements of Government. We have to satisfy ourselves as to what Government required and how much. Till we have got that information Rajya Sabha cannot come into the picture. We have respect for the other House but we cannot just pass this legislation and push it there The Rajya Sabha does not come into the picture till we have got the demands for grants and sanctioned additional revenues. After that you can go to the Rajya Sabha with he Finnance Bill No. 2. I say, therefore, this Finance Bill No. 2 is just not an ordinary legislation which we push to the other House in a desultory fashion. It is the right of Lok Sabha to go to the root of the matter and that right must be respected.

I am sorry to have to say that the Law Ministry does not seem to be these days as careful about its job as it is expected to be. Only the other day we discovered how the Petroleum and Chemicals Minister, Shri D. K. Boroaah had to mind its conwanted baby not knowing what to do with the Secret Bill. I do not know whether on this occasion things moved in an authoritarian fashion in the counsels of the Cabinet Room and the Law Ministry was circumvented and the Finance Minister comes before the House with Finance Bill No. 2 without even getting the considered views of the Law Minister. If, of course, the Law Minister is a party to what the Finance Minister has done then, of course it shows the character of Government functioning at the present time. I feel after the discussion which we have had and after the ruling which, I hope, would be of a momentous, qualitative character, Government would sit up and do something to rectify the deficiencies.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would submit that the points of order raised by my friends do not have much substance. The crux of the entire points of order is that no tax can be levied by this Parliament unless the prior demands and grants have been voted.

First of all, I have to make the submission that the various authorities quoted, namely, British Constitution and *May's Parliamentary Practice* have to be seen in their historical perspective. In U.K. the problem is a constant struggle between the House of Commons and the Crown. So, the procedure laid down therein are not of much guidance to us. We have to look to our Constitution and the rules of procedures to arrive at the conclusion.

Further, Sir, the first power of a sovereign State is to levy taxes subject only to the limitations that are provided in the Constitution. So far as India is concerned—this is accepted all over the world—this power to tax is only subject to limitations of Article 265. No tax shall

[Shri K Narayana Rao.]

be levied or collected without the authority of law The authority of law is now being sought from Parliament. The Bill has come only for the purpose of getting that authority. So far as that limitation is concerned, therefore, it has been satisfied.

Then, ours being a federal policy. we have the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution which deals with the taxation powers of the State and those of the Centre So far as that aspect is concerned also, this Finance Bill satisfies the requirement

So, so far as the constitutional constraints in substance are concerned, this Bill satisfies those things

So, far as the constitutional concerned, article 117 in the Constitution provides for the procedure so far as Finance Bills are concerned There are two clauses in that article One says that no Finance Bill can be introduced in Parliament without the recommendation of the President So far as the present Finance Bill is concerned, it satisfies that particular condition. The second clause says that no Finance Bill shall be introduced in the Rajya Sabha Inasmuch as this Bill has been introduced in this House, that condition is also satisfied thereby So, far as the constitutional procedure are concerned also, this Bill has amply satisfied the requirements of the constitutional process.

Now, I come to the procedural side so far as our Rules of Procedure are concerned My hon friends have quoted rule 219. Rule 219 does not specifically say that no taxation proposal or no Finance Bill can be introduced without prior voting of the Demands for Grants by the House It is nowhere stated like that in that rule, except that there is a reference to that in the book by Mr Kaul and Mr Shakdher, from which hon Members have profusely quoted in this House, where they have stated that the Finance Bill will have to be passed only after the Demands for Grants and the Appropriation Bills have been passed. That is only an inferential deduction and not backed or covered by any legal compulsions.

So, so far as our Rules of Procedure are concverned, this Bill is not prohibited by any of the rules. No rule in the Rules of Procedure warrants the conclusion that the savereign power of taxation should be preconditioned by prior voting of the Demands for Grants and the Appropriation Bill.

Coming to the sequence of the constitutional provisions etc the Constitution clearly says what we generally call as budge is Actually, these fiscal provisions have been there in the Constitution right from Article 110, which defines a Money Bill, up to Article 117. Article 117 prescribed the procedure for introduction and passing etc In between. there are a number of other provisions

So far as the budget is concerned, there is only one provision in the Constitution which provides a definition of what we call a budget, and that is article 112 which says that an annual statement of anticipated or estimated receipts—I am emphasising the words 'receipts'— and estimated expenditure is the budget Receipts include not only proceeds from taxes but also loans and so many other sources Some of the loans repaid will also be included therein. So the expression 'receipt' is a much bigger expression.

My submission is that in the financial statement or budget which had already been presented, the picture has already been given of the anticipated receipts and expenditure Suppose after the presentation of the budget, there is nothing for the Finance Minister to come forward with by way of presentation of Demands for Grants before the House and also the Appropriation Bills; then there is nothing in the Constitution which prohibits that. We have been

following this practice for this simple reason that the Appropriation Bills and Demands for Grants should be completed before the fiscal year. For the sake of convenience, we have been following this procedure but then there is no legal compulsion.

The most important point is this. Is there anything in the Constitution which says that the Demands for Grants or the expenditure in connection therewith should be drawn only from taxation, or that the Demands for Grants can be met only from the proceeds of taxation? It could as well be met from other sources of receipts contemplated in article 112

I may as well put it the other way. It is not necessary that there shall always be Demands for Grants presented before the House to withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India, because according to article 112 there are certain items charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and certain items have to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. Now, there are seven items enumerated in article 112.....

MR. SPEAKER: This has no relevance to the points of order raised. Let the hon. Member conclude.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: You have allowed so many Members to speak from the other side. I am just completing my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I had allowed them because what they were saying had some relevance to the point.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I am speaking nothing but relevance.

So far as charged items are concerned, they can be drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without being voted by the House. Therefore, it is not necessary that before any expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund, it should be passed in this House by way of Grants, because in this case it is automatically charged, like the salaries of the Speaker, Judges etc.

Therefore, the sum and substance of my submission is that there is no warrant for the conclusion that there shall have to be a clear demand before we pass a taxation law. Taxation is an important sovereign function There cannot be a precondition to it, unless it is specifically mentioned in the Constitution or the Rules. My submission is that there is no provision in the Constitution which probibite the introduction of this Bill or its consideration, nor is there any provision in the Rules which says that prior grants are required to be passed before this is taken up. Therefore. my submission is that the points of order do not have any substance.

MR. SPEAKER: The Law Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट अफ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो कह चुके है । अब बार बार क्यो उठते है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुनिये तो । अगर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नही है तब कहिए । लेकिन पहले आप उठाने क्यो नही देते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of my allowing or not. I gave a chance to you and you had your say.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह आज के अखबारो की खबर पर आधारित है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो रोज चलता रहेगा । अखबार की कमेंट तो चलती रहती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मै इसलिये कह रहा हू कि अभी इकट्ठा यह जवाब दे दें । यह प्रेस वालों की कमेंट नहीं है । वित्त मंत्रालय की कमेंट है.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of principle.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): He is on a different point, about criticism raised in the House being answered in the press before it is done here.

MR. SPEAKER: Answered in the press? I do not listen to the press. I listen to the members.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not objecting to a press discussion. They are free to say what they want.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to follow.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय आज मद्रास के हिन्दू में और मद्रास के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में दिल्ली की खबर है और वित्त मंत्रालय के द्वारा इंसपायर्ड खबर है उस में यह कहा गया है कि द्वितीय वित्त विधेयक के बारे में जो आक्षेप उठाए गए है वे बे-बुनियाद है इसलिए कि सेकेंड फाइनेंस बिल बजट के आनपार्ट नहीं है। (व्यवधान). . . . . यह बिलकुल वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा इंसपायर किया गया है। यह अखबारों की अपनी कमेंट नहीं है। मैं फिर एक दफा यह कहना चाहता हूं। फिर उन्होंने आगे कहा है मेजर हेडस-आफ एक्सपेंडीचर उस में बताए गए हैं. . (व्यवधान) अब आप बोलने नहीं देते है। आप की यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है मेम्बरों के द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों को आप सुनते नहीं है

MR. SPEAKER: The press has got the right to comment. There may be a number of issues to comment on I listened to his point of order. Now he is trying to impute motives to the Minister. It is not proper. It is not very fair.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Can the criticism made in Parliament be answered in the press?

प्रैस की कमेंट यह नहीं है फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा इंस्पायर्ड है। आप कह रहे हैं कि प्रैस की कमेंट के ऊपर मैं बोल रहा हूं। मैं बार बार कह रहा हूं कि वित्त मंत्रालय के स्पोक्समैन द्वारा यह कहा गया है। जब बहस चल रही है तो मेरा यह कहना है कि आप की रूलिंग को विफिएट करने के लिए लोक मत को प्रभावित करने के लिए ऐसा इन की ओर से किया जा रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: How can you impute motives to the Minister? If it is in your favour, it is not inspired; if it is against you, it is inspired'.

Mr. Gokhale.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): He cannot speak: We want to listen to you. Either somebody from the Opposition or you speak. We do not want to listen to him till you have had your say.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to know what is the reply of Government

SHRI PILOO MODY: Wait till the point is made

श्री मधु लिमये हमारे आक्षेपों का जबाव सदन मे दिया जाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) आप ने भी यह खबर हिन्दी मे पढ़ी होगी। आप भी अखबार पढ़ते है हम भी पढ़ते है। क्या यही तरीका होना चाहिए कांस्टीट्यूशनल बहस का जबाव देने का प्रैस लीकेज के द्वारा आप की रूलिंग को प्रभावित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If you check the report. it is not a comment of the press; it is a report from the spokesman of the Ministry.

13.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): When this Bill

was introduced, I believe, on the 31st July 1974, some of these points which were raised in this discussion also were raised and I had occasion to briefly intervene and I dealt with what I understood was the correct constitutional position. When I stated that the word 'budget' was not used in the Constitution—which incidentally is not disputed...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You called it a misnomer when our Rules of Procedure mention it.

SHRI H. R GOKHALE: I was referring to the Constitutional provisions and it was in that context I was saying that not one reference was made to the word budget in the Constitution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Thereby did you not belittle the significance of the word budget?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is why even at that time, even though I said that the word budget from the constitutional point of view was a misnomer, even then we did say... (*Interruptions*). While all the others had their chance, I believe I should have the same chance. Even on that day I said that the word budget was understood to mean annual financial statement which gave an estimate of receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and this was not what the Finance Minister was proposing to do on that day. I did say 'popularly called budget'. Article 112 referred to the estimate of receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year. Normally people use the word 'budget' when they talk of this. I agree that on that day I did not refer to the rules. In Rule 204, there is the word budget'. In my respectful submission it only strengthens my contention The rule gives the definition of the word budget like this: the Annual Financial Statement of the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure, of the Government of India in respect of each financial year. This is what is referred to in article 112—hereinafter referred to as the budget. Therefore even in rule 204 the reference to budget is to give a kind of definition of the annual financial statement of the estimates of receipts and expenditure, which expression you find only in article 112 of the Constitution. Therefore, the rules are not in conflict; I submit respectfully that the rules also have underscored my point. I do not want to go into other matters to which perhaps my senior colleague the hon. Finance Minister would like to reply; I am confining myself to the constitutional and legal position.

Articles 112, 113 and 114 were referred to by hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who is not here now. These are to be read together. 112 refers to the Annual Financial Statement. 113 says how moneys can be drawn from the consolidated fund, which are chargeable to the Consolidated fund and which are not. 114 says that if any money is to be spent, it could be spent only after a certain procedure, namely asking for demands for grants and later on by passing an Appropriation Bill. 115 really comes into play when in respect of amounts already sanctioned, they ask grants additional grants or supplementary grants When the Government wants to spend something mores and wants to have the sanction of the House, 115 is invoked. They can come for supplementary or additional grants. I have no hestitation in saying, I am quite sure my senior colleague will agree with me, that if any money has to be spent—today there is no proposal that the money is going to be spent in a particular way—no money can be spent from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authority of law, and at the appropriate time the Finance Minister will com to this House for the necessary sanction, if the expenditure is to be incurred.

The other aspect which was referred to was the practice and procedure. We, of course, fallow the procedure

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

in the House of Commons and, therefore, the reference to *May's Parliamentary Practice*, I do submit, is not irrelevant at all. But to the extent to which the Constitution provides for things specifically, we follow the Constitution. So far as India is concerned, we talk of precedents. I have carefully looked into the precedents to the best of my ability. Except for election years, where the position is different for obvious reasons, or in the case of the annual financial statement to which I have already referred, there has been no precedent in this House where simultaneously with the proposal for taxation it has been necessary, it has been regarded as obligatory, to lay also an estimate of expendiure on the Table. In fact, the only precedents which are available, and to which I made a brief efrerence, are of 1956 and 1965, when fresh taxation proposals were brought but the statement of expenditure was not laid on the Table of the House. Therefore, if you take the precedents only, the precedents so far established, what the Finance Minister has done is according to precedents. In my submission any other precedent would be of no value, unless of course a new precedent is going to be set up. That is a different matter altogether. I have personally no doubt in my mind that the constitutional and legal position does not require that a statement of expenditure be placed on the Table simultaneously with the proposal for fresh taxation.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The procedural and legal aspects have been explained by my colleague, the Law Minister. I think I would try to refer only to one aspect of the problem which the hon. Members have raised, namely, the prospective application of Income-tax Act, as far as clause 2 of the Bill is concerned. There I will have to go to the considerations that prompted the composition and the structure of the Finance Bill, as it is. I have explained the economic objectives of the taxation proposals in my statement. That is to say, this Finance Bill proceeds to raise resources, both direct and indirect. Naturally, we have to make an effort in the case of direct taxation. As far as direct taxation is concerned, I propose to move another Bill which is a taxation on interests. Then, capital gains tax will have to be raised.

The Convention the Government is following, with the approval of this House, for the last seven or eight years, from 1967 onwards, is that as far as taxation proposals are concerned, as far as possible they will be prospective, with reference to the income earned on that year. It is in consonance with this convention that provisions have been made in this way. Though the taxation law will be effective from the 1st of April, it will relate to the capital gains of this year. This is the explanation I can give.

I will add one more thing. When specific points are raised I have to refer to those aspects. If I am not mistaken, the hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, conceded one point, namely, that such a practice can be resorted to in unusual conditions. I think I am right in saying that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have said in your speech that in unushual circumstances it has to be agreed to.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The impression I gained from your speech was that this can be done in unusual conditions. Then the only thing that I have to prove is that the present day conditions are rather unusual, the present economic situation is an unusual one. This is absolutely an exceptional, extra-ordinary and emergent situation. If this is an emergent situation and if we do not

make an effort to raise resources to meet the national economic crisis, when are we to do that?

What are we doing? We are coming for the vote of this House. Are we to shut out the House on a technical ground from considering measures which are necessary for meeting an extraordinary situation? It is none of our intentions to spend money without the consent of the House. We cannot draw a single pie from the Consolidated Fund of India without the sanction of the House

I have given the reasons for coming forward with this Bill. There is a distinction between the first Finance Bill and the second Finance Bill When the first Finance Bill is brought before the House, there is no picture before the House Therefore the practice of having the expenditure sanctioned before the Finance Bill is taken into consideration is a valid one But when we are considering the Finance Bill (No 2), at the present moment, we are not in a vacuum We have given a clear picture as to what an exceptional, extra-ordinary and emergent situation there is. The major effort to be taken to meet the present inflation is to reduce the deficit financing This is one thing on which everybody who understands the Indian problems has emphasized, including the leaders opposite. If you see paragraphs 9, -10, 11 and 13 of we expect that there to going to be definitely indicated the areas in which we expect that there is going to be an additional expenditure. I have not given the precise estimates....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why not? That is the point.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: When we think it is absolutely essential, then, certainly. we are going to come with the supplementary demands. Without the sonction of this House, it is not our intention to do anything. I, therefore, hope, it will meet the points raised by the hon Members opposite.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, I want to raise one or two points before you give a ruling.

MR SPEAKER: May I suggest you now leave it to me?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is a very important question. I want to raise one or two points.

The hon Minister of Law conceded that there is no intention to spend any money at present. The Finance Minister said that it is an unusual exceptional, extra-ordinary, situation today, and that these taxations measures are to meet the emergent situation He also said that the Opposition would agree with him that it is an imperative need of the hour to control, if not reduce, the deficit financing Nobody is doubting these things

My simple point is, whenever the Finance Bill is brought, certain things precede that I quoted *Kaul and Shakdher, May's Parliamentary Practice* and also the rulings given by the previous Speaker in 1956

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO He allowed the Bill to be passed in 1956

SHRI SEZHIYAN That point was not raised then

The previous Speaker categorically said

> A Finance Bill is intended to raise taxes which would subsist only for that year The main object is to provide funds for the expenditure which had been voted by the House That is the simple object of the Bill"

Again, in December, during the same year, when the Finance Bill No. 2 was brought, he said

> 'It is true that I said and I still stick to that view that in a Finance Bill, only provisions relating to the

[Shri Sezhiyan]

taxation measures to meet the expenditure that has been voted upon by the House ought to be there Otherwise, there is no meaning in a Finance Bill'

Only this aspect I want to emphasize If you have got the expenditure, you bring the statement of expenditure, get it passed and then consider the Finance Bill That is what I am insisting Members said that this is to meet the national emergency and all these things These are all terms of policies What is relevant here is whether the expenditures have been voted and whether the Finance Bill will meet those expenditures That is the crux Mr Rao and others quoted other things and said that May's Parliamentary Practice is not relevant here

As per Article 105(3) which has been specific and categorical—this is a very important issue that I raise—while we were saying that the precedents come there it says

'In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution"

That was about the powers of the Parliament The powers and privileges of the Parliament will be those of the House of Commons until they have been defined by law Because we have not defined by law, therefore, I have been recounting what has happened there

With this one remark I will conclude I am saying this because the other day I did not bring it It has been specifically stated by May

'The rules of financial procedure, whether based on practice or upon the standing orders, are unquestioningly observed by the House of Commons, and any disregard of them would now only be due to misunderstanding of their applicability in a particular case, or to inadvertence Questions of interpretation are decided by the Speaker, or if they arise in Committee, by the Chairman In discharging its duty of disallowing any proceedings which would infringe the rules of financial procedure, the Chair relies in the last resort upon its power to decline to propose the necessary questions It is principally by the action of the Chair that the financial practice of the House has been developed its principles defined, and any deficiencies in the standing orders supplemented'

I know a number of cases in the British House of Commons—I can quote them—where whenever it was found deficient or whenever it went against the procedures laid down it has been the Chair which pulled up the Executive

Therefore, I would appeal to you No time is lost if, though the Finance Bill has been introduced, the motion for consideration and passing is taken up only after the expenditures have been voted by the House Till then it will be against the procedures well laid down by parliamentary practice

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA The hon Law Minister said that since it was not accompanied by the annual financial estimates, so it was not a Budget Now, that happens because of the fact that only one Finance Bill is ordinarily moved in the House—ordinarily Otherwise, if there are more Finance Bills, can the Law Minister point out a single instance in UK when it has not been accompanied by financial estimates? Ordinarily only one Finance Bill is presented to the House and that is why only one Annual Estimates have been given

Secondly, it is said that we go by the precedents in this House. We have submitted earlier that if the House did not exercise the necessary vigilance and alertness in this matter in the past, should that be considered to be a plea to regularise an irregular thing? That has not been met by the hon. Law Minister. Then, he has also said that it has been permitted. But, as has been very ably pointed out by my colleague, Shri Sezhiyan, in the past there had been admonitions and strictures that it should not be done in the manner in which it is being done. In spite of that, it has been done. That is in relation to what has been done in respect of the ordinances.

Then, the hon. Finance Minister said —his sole argument seems to be that —it was mainly based on bridging the deficit gap in the Budget. Mainly that seems to be the intention. Here, the prospective measure which would take effect in the financial year, 1975-76, would then by his argument, be accepted to bridge the gap next year. The taxes are going to be operative in the next year. Now, if the taxes are going to be operative next year, then it means that these resources will be available for bridging the gap next year, according to his own argument. We have pointed out that no prospective taxation can be levied. Here the Finance Minister says that it is so done according to a scheme which tries to meet the deficit in the resources. Now, if the taxes are going to be effective from the year 1975-76, they are going to meet the deficit the next year. Resources are not going to be available this year. Are we expected to support the measures which are going to be effective the next year? Why don't you come forward with that measure the next year in the Finance Bill for the year 1975-76? I ask you, Mr. Speaker, as guardian of our rights: are we not entitled to know what we are voting for? They say it in a general and vague way. Are the taxes to be levied only for such vague and general purposes? We, as representatives of the people, ought to know what exactly are the purposes for which these taxes are required. This is my submission. If they are not related to certain purposes, and the taxes are always related to the Demands, which Demands have not been voted by us so far, we want you to assist us in this regard to understand the rationale behind it and the purpose behind it, and if we are not enabled to understand this, I think, it would be grossly unfair to the House and the general public who ultimately have to bear the burden.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, this debate has been really very very useful.

Very useful contribution has been made by distinguished Members of the Opposition. I had also in the meantime, the opportunity to go through the Rules, the Constitution, *May's Parliamentary Practice* etc.

The interpretation with reference to Budget and the Finance Bill given by the Law Minister may have been strictly correct according to the Constitution, but it is in contradiction with the practice which we have been following.

We have always mentioned it as a Budget in our proceedings, in our rules and everywhere. And, I think, this term, which is so much understood by the Members and the people outside should continue, and we refer to this as Budget, whatever be the strict Constitutional provision or understanding, and I propose that this will continue

Points of order were raised by Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Sezhiyan, Mr. Mishra, Mr. Madhu Limaye, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee and Mr. Rao. I think the interpretation given by them starting from Mr. Chatterjee is very much relevant. Now, the only difficulty that comes is the sequence. I believe that according to the Constitution, according to the rules, this Finance Bill is in the form of a Budget.

[Mr. Speaker]

It should come in the normal form as a budget and sequence is very clearly laid in Art. 112, 113, 114 and 115 and other rules—204, 205 and 209. There is no doubt about it. The sequence should be the same as mentioned in them We have been mentioning it in the form of supplementary demands, supplementary budget or whatever you call it. After all, we cannot deny that this is a sort of a supplementary budget or an additional budget When we laid down certain rules, it is very much correct that we must know, as the House, as to in what form it has been given. That form and those rules and provisions are already laid down. I must appreciate the point which Prof. Mukerjee so effectively made, namely that the annual statement should be up to the end of the year. That should really be up to the end of the year This is an additional point that he has made

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I have made it earlier

MR. SPEAKER Of course you made it earlier. Two days have passed since then. I have been trying now that at least, as the Speaker of the House, it is my duty to see that the proper financial procedures are followed. Government has relied on the past practices, 1956, 1957 and 1967 and many years when such a thing has happened and this practice was followed It is indeed a very interesting contradiction that Shri Sezhiyan referred to the provision and the procedure set by the Chair that should be followed I have been looking for the procedures that are set by the Chair. Only observations were made, and nothing else followed.

I thought that something will pull me out. When my predecessors laid down something, it is not a question that it did not occur to them It did occur to them as to what we should do. Mr. Chavan gave some reasons for this procedure followed by him and I agree with him that an extraordinary situation and an emergent situation has arisen. Everybody agrees with this. He has quoted Mr. Mishra also. I am not abdicating my rights. I have been following the procedures laid down by my predecessors. They have relied on the past practice, and I accept that. They may rely on it. But, I am not going to allow this for the future. As for the other matters, Mr. Chavan must come before this House with details of all the expenditure and demands for grants. He must also come forward with the Appropriation Bill in this very session—not some time later, thinking that it will start from 1975. But, for the future, if the House agrees with me, we must be allowed to lay down certain procedures. In that procedure, I may have to make a little departure from the precedents established by my predecessors. I am very much, out and out a person to follow the old conventions practices and precedents When I have to depart from the practices and procedures, I never take upon myself this responsibility unless I consult the Secretary-General or unless I consult even the prominent Members I propose to consult the Rules Committee also I do not want to lay it down off hand In such matters it is very risky I should not lay it down off hand without consulting on the broad principle They are mentioned in Art 112 and 113, 114 and 115 along with the rules 204, 205 and 219. This is not a question that expediency requires, emergency requires or conditions require it and hence we should ignore the specific rule or articles in the Constitution

I fail to understand this. I am the last person to agree with this interpretation.

Only because of certain precedents which have been relied upon, on the spur of the moment I am not going to change it, except that I have told the House that I am not going to follow this sequence for the future. I am allowing you to proceed through the Bill but with the specific direction to come with the Demands and the Appropriation Bill before the House.

Thank you very much.

The time allotted for the general discussion is seven hours, two hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the third reading

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) Mr Speaker, Sir

MR SPEAKER He may continue after the Lunch-break

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Thirty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

FINANCE (No 2) BILL, 1974—*contd*

*SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon Finance Minister had to face many a difficulty for introducing this Finance Bill (No 2) From the ruling given by the Speaker, it is amply clear that this Bill had been introduced in the Lok Sabha in an illegal and illegitimate way While giving his consent to the introduction of this Bill the hon Speaker has stated in unambiguous terms that in future permission will not be given for the introduction of such Bill in this illegal way I do not know whether the Finance Minister will draw any lesson from this episode Because it is no sudden development and it only reflects the thinking and policy of the Congress Government Although the Government always advocate the cause of the poor masses in their talks and cry hoarse that they want to usher in peace, prosperity social justice and progress for the common people but in reality they only try their utmost to uphold the interests of the monopolists, the capitalists and big landlords in their policies and actions even by violating the Constitution of India and other laws of the land As stated by the hon Speaker today the Government came forward with similar illegal Bills on several occasions earlier also thereby hoodwinking the people and using such Finance Bills as a technique of deceiving the masses They trampled under foot all legal and constitutional provisions and norms in introducing this Finance Bill Sir while asking for permission again and again to introduce this Bill the Finance Minister said in justification of his action that the country was faced with a terrible economic crisis and if no steps are taken and this Bill is not introduced immediately, the country will go to the dogs He therefore prayed to the Speaker to allow him to introduce and start discussion on this Finance Bill Sir he had brought forth similar Bills on many earlier occasions also in the same illegal way His economic and fiscal policies during the last twentyfive years has brought this country to the brink of this terrible crisis Who else has created this crisis? It is solely the creation of this Congress Government Today they are begging for permission to introduce this Bill so as to speedily impose somehow, a load of fresh taxation on the people irrespective of legal sanctions and irrespective of constitutional provisions It may be noted that the Finance Minister has carefully avoided any mention of the causes that has given rise to the present crisis I will request the Finance Minister to honestly ponder over the policies followed by the Government that have generated this crisis today Was there no way of combating the present crisis other than the type of taxes he is now going to impose to raise the additional revenue? Why he is not taking any measures to curb the blackmarketeers and to unearth the colossal black money existing in the country? There are huge arrears of Income tax About 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the income tax payable by the big business and monopoly houses are

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Biren Dutta]

lying in arrears What steps is he going to take to recover those arrears? Sir, the big landlords in the rural areas have amassed huge wealth but the Government is reluctant to lay its hands on their wealth and to tax them because they are working to protect and uphold the interest of these big landlords. The Congress Government is acting as representatives of these big landlords in every State The Government is advancing loans to the speculators and hoarders through the nationalised banks As a result, all the daily necessities of life which are already very scarce, are being cornered by these people thereby raising their prices beyond all proportions. It is creating untold misery for the masses The Government's policy is again responsible for this pathetic situation. In the field of inflation, India today occupies the top position among all democratic countries due to the defective economic policies of the Government The taxation proposals that have been presented in the name of curbing inflation will totally fail in its objective of bringing down the prices It will in fact further aggrevate the situation. It has been reported in today's newspaper itself that since the introduction of these taxation proposals, the prices of all commodities have risen by about 25 per cent. Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, we find that the main aim of the Government behind their budget and economic policy is on the one hand to safeguard and protect the interests of the monopolists, capitalists and the big landlords and on the other hand to impose heavy doses of taxation on the common people The poorer classes of people like the workers, labourers, small farmers, agricultural labour etc., have become paupers and totally bankrupt. They have hardly any purchasing power left with them due to the terrible inflationary pressure that have built up But the Government's present taxation proposals will further push up the prices and these lower strata of our society will be the hardest hit The Government is reluctant to touch the pockets of the rich people. Who are sought to be trapped by these fresh tax proposals of the Government? The Government's aim is to impose the burden of fresh taxes on the professional classes like doctors, lawyers, middle class farmers small traders and other middle class of people We should understand clearly that due to this policy of the Government production capacity in the country will be bottled up Today during question hour it was seen from a reply by the Agriculture Ministry that agricultural production in the country has fallen. Our industrial production has also come down and there is a crisis in our foreign trade We are actually in the midst of crises in every sphere of life Does this budget hope to reduce this alround crises? We do not see any possibility of that This is actually framed to further aggravate the crisis This budget was sought to be rushed through to deepen the present crisis This Government's policy is responsible for the steep rise in the prices of all commodities Due to the Government's policy the blackmarketeers have been enabled to carry on their nefarious activities fearlessly without any check The Government's policy again have enabled the monopolists and big business to increase their assets and wealth manifold Their income are not going down From the accounts of the Reserve Bank it is seen that their wealth are increasing by leaps and bounds. The income of the poor people are going down whereas the income of the rich people are continually going up Today there is terrible power crisis all over the country, there is scarcity of fertilizer and agricultural production is falling fast The Government instead of paying attention to solve these problems is again going to impose fresh load of taxation on several commodities and to achieve that aim they have to bring forward this Finance Bill in the Lok Sabha in an unconstitutional manner Sir, I want to say in clear terms that by bringing forward this supplementary budget and by imposing more taxes on cloth, steel and other daily

necessities of life, our problems will not be so'ved. We find from the tax proposals that more taxes have been imposed on cloth, tyres, paper etc. Sir, even many Congress members have discussed in this House the other day that the price of paper has already gone so high that all aducational activities have come to a standstill. Do we want to solve our economic problems by imposing more taxes on it? Sir, we are already underclothed, the people in our villages are going about half naked. The price of cloth has already sky-rocketed and more taxes are being imposed on it. We cannot support this Finance Bill under any circumstances. This Bill has been opposed on legal grounds and it has also been called unconstitutional. Sir, I on behalf of my party totally oppose this anti people Bill. We will oppose it at every stage. We oppose it lock, stock and barrel. The hon. Speaker has given clear ruling that such Finance Bills should not be brought forth in future in this illegal and unconstitutional way. I do not know whether the Government will pay heed to his directions. This Government does not have any concern or feeling for the poor masses of the country. They have no thought to spare for the interest of the workers, the farmers and the middle class people. Sir, after driving out our foreign rulers after prolonged struggle, our constitution was framed The directive principles were enshrined therein where the rights, privileges etc. of the poor masses were reflected. But this Government have trampled underfoot all that was contemplated in our constitution and have against and again brought forth such atrocious Finance Bills to the detrement of the poor people and against the spirit of our Constitution. This way the Congress Government is taking the country on the path of destruction. Hence we totally oppose this Bill

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने कुछ कर प्रस्ताव रखें हैं और अपने भाषण में उन्होंने आज जो देश के अंदर आर्थिक स्थिति है उस का भी एक दिग्दर्शन करवाया है। सदन के अंदर और बाहर भी सब इस बात को जानते है, समूचा देश इस बात मे इत्तफाक करता है कि देश के अन्दर आज आर्थिक स्थिति जैसी सुदृढ होनी चाहिए वैसी नही है और इसी संदर्भ में हमें और आप को इन कर-प्रस्तावों को देखना चाहिए। आज देश के अंदर कीमते बढ रही है और जीवन की जो बहुत ही आवश्यक चीजे है वह भी आम आदमियों को मिलने में मुश्किल हो रही है। मनी-सर्कुलेशन बढ रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने दो-तीन आर्डिनेंसज के द्वारा मनी का सर्कुलेशन कम हो उस को चैक किया जाये इस बात का प्रयास किया है। मेरे ख्याल से वह एक सही कदम है। जितना देश के अंदर रुपये का सर्कुलेशन कम होगा कीमतों में उतनी रुकावट आएगी और किसी किसी क्षेत्र में उस का असर भी दिखने लगा है। आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में देख रहे है कि कापर की प्राइस ने डाउनवर्ड ट्रेन्ड लेना शुरु कर दिया है। मैं नही कहता कि अपने यहा करो की वजह से बहुत बड़ी गिरावट आवश्यक चीजों के दामों में आ गई है लेकिन कर एक इस प्रकार का साधन है जिससे अर्थ-व्यवस्था को हम चैक कर सकते है, चाही हुई दिशा मे उसे मोड सकते हैं।

जो कर प्रस्ताव रखे गये है चाहे वह टायर पर है, कापर पर है, स्टील पर है, सीमेंट पर है एक दो आइटम को छोड कर जितने प्रस्ताव रखे है समाज का ऐसा वर्ग उन को काम में लाता है जिन के ऊपर इस का भार पडना आवश्यक है। आज हम कहते है कि आम काश्तकार को और गरीब आदमी को सीमेंट की आवश्यकता है लेकिन आज उस का उपयोग गरीब आदमी नही किन्तु एफलेएंट सेक्शन कर रहा है। फिर जितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स है और उपभोक्ता हैं उन के बीच का जो मिडिल

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

मैन है वह मिडिल मैन इस ने बहुत मुनाफा कमा रहा हैं। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा भी है कि कीमतों की बढोत्तरी की वजह से आवश्यक रूप में मिडिल मैं बहुत काफी मुनाफा कमा रहा है। तो उस का कुछ हिस्सा हम इस में लाना चाहते हैं।

मोटे रूप में मैं इन कर प्रस्तावों का स्वागत करता हूं। यह ठीक है कि देश के अंदर जिस प्रकार की अर्थ-व्यवस्था हम चाहते हैं उस की ओर यह सही कदम होगा लेकिन इन कर-प्रस्तावों का जो सही दृष्टिकोण है वह मिल जाय यह मुझे सम्भव दिखाई नहीं देता। इस के लिए हमें अपने दिमाग को थोड़ा सा बदलना होगा। आज आप देखते हैं कि इन करों के लगाने से जिन वस्तुओं पर आप ने कर नहीं लगाया है उन की कीमतें भी बढ़ी है ऐसी कई आइटम्स हैं जिन का इन कर प्रस्तावों में टच नहीं किया गया है लेकिन उन के दाम बढ़ गये है। हमें इस का च करना पड़ेगा। इस के लिए जब तक हम किसी सही मशीनरी का उपयोग नहीं करेंगे तब तक जो भी कर हम लगायेंगे वे गलत साबित होंगे।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं—आज हम ने बैंकों की ब्याज की आमदनी पर कर लगाया है दूसरी तरफ बैंक रेट बढ़ा कर कुछ कारगर कदम उठाये है लेकिन जब तक कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स पर बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले लोन या एडवान्सिज को बन्द नहीं करेंगे तब तक उस का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। हालांकि आप का यह कदम बहुत बड़ा कदम है। इस में अनेकों हार्डशिप्स भी आ सकती हैं लेकिन यदि हम बैंकों पर कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स के होडिंग करने के लिये जो रुपया एडवान्सेज किया जाता है। पाबन्दी लगा दें तो सामान कन्ज्यूमर्स के पास आयेगा और मिडिल मैन जो बैंक के रुपये से या अपने रुपये से चीजों को जमा करके मुनाफा कमाता है वह नहीं कमा सकेगा, उस का प्रोफिट कम हो जायेगा, इस से चीजों के दाम बढ़ने रुक जायेंगे। यह एक सख्त कदम हो सकता है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे किसी भी सीमा तक करे, उस को यह कदम अवश्य उठाना चाहिये।

हम ने पिछली बार इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स को प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये काफी सहूलियतें दी थी। लेकिन हमने देखा कि इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स ने देश के साथ गद्दारी की है। जो छूट उनको दी गई थी उसका उन्होंने उपयोग नहीं किया। इन सुविधाओं से जहां इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स को अपनी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ानी चाहिए थी वह उलटा उस को कम कर रहा है क्योंकि जितनी कम प्रोडक्शन होगी उस की चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे और एक सीमा तक कम प्रोडक्शन में उस का मुनाफा बढ़ेगा। इस लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्टस को पिछले बजट में जो सुविधायें दी गई थं। उन को फिर से रिवाइज करनी चाहिए। जहां जहां छूट देना वाजिब नहीं है वहां उन को फिर से इम्पोज करें।

एग्रीकलचर सेक्टर में किसान अपनी प्रोडक्शन को कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकता। क्योंकि काश्तकार की जिन्दगी का आधार ही प्रोडक्शन है। अगर काश्तकार सोच ले कि मुझे 50 मन पैदा करना है तो वह कर सकता है लेकिन इस में उस की जिन्दगी तबाह होती है। लेकिन इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट समझता है कि जहां वह 100 यूनिट पैदा करता था अगर उस के बजाय 50 यूनिट पैदा करता है तो उस का टोटल प्राफिट 100 यूनिट के मुकाबले 50 यूनिट पर अधिक होगा इसी लिये इण्डस्ट्रीय-लिस्ट यह तरीका अख्तियार कर रहा है—इस पर तुरन्त पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिये।

कुछ आइटम्स ऐसे हैं जिनका प्रोडक्शन हम को बढाना होगा। ये कुछ ऐसे आइटम्स है जिनका हम एक्सपोर्ट भी करते हैं। मैं मानता हू कि एक्सपोर्ट करना आवश्यक है, इस से हमे फोरन-एक्सचेंज मिलता है। लेकिन जो मास-कन्जम्पशन की चीजे है, जैसे मोटा कपडा, सीमेन्ट, चीनी, इसी तरह के और भी अनेको आइटम्ज है, जिन के लिए हमें देश की कन्जम्पशन को भी ध्यान मे रखना होगा। गरीब आदमी उन आइटम्ज का जितना कन्जम्पशन करता है, उस की आवश्यकता को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए अधिक प्रोडक्शन करे और उस की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के बाद जो बचे उस को एक्सपोर्ट करे तब तो ठीक है अन्यथा जब तक उस की कन्जम्पशन की पूर्ति न हो हमे उस वस्तु को एक्सपोर्ट नही करना चाहिए। आज हमारे यहा 100 से उपर टेक्सटाइल मिले है उन मे मोटे कपडे का प्रोडक्शन ... रें इस के लिए ... प्रतिबन्ध लगा दे तब हमारे देश मे मोटे कपडे की कमी नही होगी। इस से वस्तुओ के दाम जो ऊचे होते चले जा रहे है वे नीचे आ सकते है।

ऐसी बहुत सी चीजे अभी बाकी रह गई है जिन को कर-प्रस्तावो मे छोड दिया गया है। यदि उन पर भी कर लगाते तो अच्छा होता। जैसे लक्जरी की आइटम्ज है, रेफीजरेटर्स हैं, एअर-कण्डीशनर्ज हैं, शराब पर भी कर लगा सकते थे। इस प्रकार की आइटम्ज को इन कर-प्रस्तावो मे शामिल करते तो इन से स्टेट-एक्सचेकर को काफ़ी फायदा हो सकता था और उन का असर गरीब आदमियो पर भी नही पडता। आज गरीब आदमियो की कन्जम्पशन की चीजो पर वजन कम करना चाहिए और दूसरी चीजो पर कर का वजन बढाना चाहिए। मास कन्जम्पशन की चीजो पर कर नही बढाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण मे कहा है कि हमें बहुत सा रुपया ग्रेन-सब्सिडी पर खर्च करना पड़ता है यह हमारे एक्सचेकर पर बहुत बडा बर्डन है उन्होने कृषि पैदावार को बढाने की ओर सकेत भी किया है लेकिन आज देश के अन्दर कृषि की पैदावार बढे इस के लिए सही प्रयास नही हो रहा है क्योकि पैदावार को बढाने के लिए जो आवश्यक चीजें है हम उन को मुहिया नहीं कर पा रहे है। छोटे किसान को गरीब किसान को उत्पादन के साधन मिलने चाहिएं लेकिन हमारी पालिसी ऐसी है जिस की वजह से छोटे किसान को लाभ नही पहुच रहा है। आज साइंस की जो नई नई चीजें कृषि की पैदावार के लिए बनी है उन का लाभ उसे नहीं पहुच रहा है। इनपुटस का फायदा उसे नही मिल रहा है। उस के पास उन चीजो को खरीदने के लिए रुपया नही है। आप ने बैंको द्वारा सहायता दिये जाने की जो स्कीम बनाई है उस मे सिक्योरिटी की जरूरत है, किसान सिक्योरिटी दे तब उसे रुपया मिलेगा। वह सिक्योरिटी कहा से लायें? इस के लिए आप अपनी पालिसी को रिवाइज करे। जिस के पास सिक्योरिटी नहीं है उस को भी बैंक के रुपये का लाभ मिले तब ही उस को फायदा हो सकता है। वह अपनी पैदावार को बढा सकता है और इस मे हमारी सब्सिडी घट सकती है वित्त मंत्री जी बाहर से अनाज मगाने जा रहें हैं—ऐसा सकेत उन्होने दिया है। लेकिन यदि हम किसान को साधन मुहिया कर दे तो हमारा किसान इतना पैदा कर सकता है कि हम न केवल सेल्फ सफिशेंट हो सकते हैं बल्कि एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नही दे रही है, छोटे किसानो को फायदा नही पहुचा रही है।

सब्सिडी का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है—आप 105 रुपये क्विटल मे खरीदते हैं और उस की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइस 136 रुपये है, 142 या 143 में भी बेचा जाता है। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है—105 रुपये खरीद कर 37 रुपये

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह] :

क्विंटल का मुनाफा किस हिसाब से दिया जाता है ऐसे कौन से खर्च हैं जिन की वजह से इतना फर्क आप ने रखा है। एक साधारण व्यापारी सिर्फ 5 रुपये क्विंटल पर देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने मे ले जाकर बेच सकता है, लेकिन हम इतना रुपया सब्सिडी मे खर्च करते हैं । मै समझता हू कि यह सब मिसमैनेजमेंट की वजह से है, इसके लिए चाहे आफिसज दोषी हो या दूसरे कारण हो । मेरा सुझाव है कि यह फर्क 10-15 रुपये से ज्यादा नही होना चाहिए, इससे सब्सिडी काफी कम हो सकती है । आज सदन के भीतर और सदन के बाहर माग की जा रही है कि श्रोवर-हैड एक्सपेन्सेज कम किये जाएं, लेकिन यह खर्चे दिन प्रतिदिन बढते ही जा रहे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर ध्यान दें ताकि आप को कर प्रस्ताव न लगाने पडे और लोगो पर वर्डन कम हो सके ।

इसके साथ ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स के मामले मे हमारी पालिसी क्या हो, इसके बारे मे निर्णय करना पडेगा । कुछ आइटम्ज है-जो एसेन्शल गुड्स कहलाती है, आम कन्ज्म्पशन की चीजे हैं उन पर प्रोडक्शन बढाना होगा, उनके लिये एक निश्चित पालिसी तय करनी होगी। देश मे जितनी इण्डस्ट्रीज है, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर मे हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर मे हो, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना होगा कि वे अपने यहा अमुक-अमुक चीजें ही पैदा करेंगी। सब से पहले आम आदमी की जरूरत की चीजो की पूर्ति होनी चाहिये। इस तरह से जो लग्जर गुड्स है उन को हम एक्सपोर्ट करे लेकिन जो गरीब आदमियो की चीजे हैं उन का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द करना होगा। हम इन उद्योगपतियो को बार-बार टैक्सेशन मे छूट देते हैं उन को बैंको से रुपया देते है हमारी जो दूसरे फाइनेन्शल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज हैं, उन की सहूलियतें भी इन को मिलती हैं, लेकिन वे अपनी इच्छा के मुताबिक चीजे पैदा करते हैं, वे ऐसी चीजे पैदा करते हैं जो आम आदमियो के कन्ज्म्पशन की न हो कर कुछ खास लोगों के लिये होती हैं । ऐसी चीजें बनाने से यदि हम उन को डिबार कर दे तथा गरीबो के कन्ज्म्पशन की चीजो को बनाने के लिये विवश करे तो इस से हमारे फारेन-एक्सचेंज मे कमी नही आयेगी साथ ही गरीबो के कन्ज्म्पशन की चीजें मिलती रहेंगी ।

कृषि के सम्बन्ध मे मैं दो शब्द और निवेदन करना चाहता हू । हमारी जो आज की पालिसी है उस से खेती की प्रोडक्शन नही बढ रही है । हमारे सामने जितने आकडे आते हैं वे करीब करीब सही नही होते है । खेती के लिये जो आवश्यक चीजे है उन को मुहिया करने के लिये हमारी स्कीमे बल-प्लाण्ड नही है । थ्योरी मे हम चाहे जो कहे लेकिन किसान वास्तविक रूप से क्या चाहता है, उस के अध्ययन के लिये एक इस्टीचूशन कायम हो, जो इस बारे मे स्टडी करे। वह स्टडी प्रैक्टिकल स्टडी हो, थ्योरिटिकल स्टडी तो बहुत होती है लेकिन प्रक्टिकल स्टडी नही होती है। हमारे यहा छोटे किसानो के लिये मार्जिनल किसानो के लिये बहुत सी स्कीमे बनती है लेकिन उन का फायदा किसानो को नही पहुच रहा है । हमारे यहा कैश प्रोग्राम बना, इसके अन्तर्गत एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बढाने के लिए रुपया रखा गया। 100 करोड रुपये के लगभग इस पर हमने वेस्ट किया लेकिन प्रान्तों में उसका उपयोग सही ढग से नही हो सका इसलिए हमें अपने खर्चे की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए, जो किसानों की वास्तविक आवश्यकतायें हैं, हमे उन पर रुपया खर्च करना चाहिए, वरना नतीजा यह होता है कि देश का धन खर्च होता है। लेकिन नतीजे नही निकलते है। मैं चाहता हू कि इस के लिए एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बने जो इसकी प्रैक्टिकल साइड को देखे और एक प्रैक्टिकल प्रोग्राम बनायें ।

15.00 hrs.

टेक्सेज के जो आइटम्स हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मैं संक्षेप में दो-तीन शब्द निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी ने लांग-टर्म-वेस्ड टैक्स करने और सहूलियतें कम करने की बात रखी है वह स्वागत योग्य है क्यों कि जो प्राइसेज बढ रही हैं उस का लाभ मालिकान को बिना कुछ किए मिल जाता है इसलिए उनको जो लाभ मिलता है वह अगर पब्लिक को मिले तो वाजिब होगा। बैंक्स के मुनाफे पर जो टैक्स लगाया है वह दुनिया मे एक अजीब मिसाल पेश की गई है। ऐसा पहले कभी भी नही हुआ है। इससे 60 करोड की रकम आंकी गई है लेकिन उस से भी कही और अधिक रकम मिल सकती है। बैंक्स जितना ऋण देगे उतना ही अधिक इन्ट्रेस्ट आयेगा। आज आर्गुमेंन्ट दिया जाता है इसको करने की आवश्यकता नही थी, बैंक रेट बढ़ा सकते थे लेकिन उससे बैंक्स का मुनाफा ही बढ़ना है हमारे पब्लिक एक्सचेकर में रुपया नही आता है। तो यह एक बहुत ही सुन्दर और स्वागतयोग्य कदम है।

इसी तरह से इण्डस्ट्रीज में कम्पनीज के लिए, को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर के लिए भी आपने कैपिटल गेन्स की जितनी छूटें थी वह कम की हैं—यह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है।

कर प्रस्तावो में जैसे कागज पर आपने कर लगाया है, टायर पर लगाया है, इसी प्रकार और आइटम्स जिनकी शार्टेज है जैसे आज कागज की शार्टेज है उनके सम्बन्ध में यह सोचना कि टैक्स बढ़ाने से उनका कंजम्शन कम होगा—यह बात सही नहीं है। किसी भी चीज का कन्जम्शन तभी कम होगा जब कि उसके लिए आप दूसरी आल्टर्नेटिव कमोडिटी देंगे। आज जिस चीज की डिमांड है उसका कंजम्शन यदि आप उस की दुगुनी प्राइसेज करके कम करना चाहें तो वह नहीं होगा। जब तक कि आप उसके लिए आल्टर्नेटिव आर्टिकिल नहीं देंगे उसका कंजम्शन कम नही होगा। आज लोग गेहूं खाना छोड सकते हैं यदि उनको बाजरा खाने के लिए मिल जाये। गेहूं से बाजरे पर वे स्वीच कर सकते है। लोग गेहूं खाना छोड नही सकते है चाहे आप उसका दाम पांच रुपया किलो ही क्यों न कर दे। इसी प्रकार से यदि आप मोटा कपडा लोगो को मोहैया कर दे तो अच्छे कपडे का कंजम्शन कम हो सकता है। आप अच्छे कपड़े पर, फाइबर पर और अच्छे यार्न पर कर बढा सकते है लेकिन अगर आम कंजम्शन के लिए मोटे कपड़े की सप्लाई नहीं करते हैं तो फिर प्राइसेज का बढना ही बढ़ता होगा, प्राइसेज कम नही होगी। इसी प्रकार से जो टायर्स है वह भी आम आदमी के काम आते हैं। तो यह दो तीन आइटम्स है उन पर अगर टैक्स न लगाया जाता तो अच्छा होता। आज बाजार में कागज की कितनी शार्टेज है? लडको को एक्ससाईज बुक्स और किताबे नहीं मिल रही है। उस हालत मे कागज पर टैक्स बढाकर हम उस दिक्कत को और बढा ही रहे हैं, कम नही कर रहे है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मोटे तौर पर जो कर प्रस्ताव हैं वह जनहित में हैं, अच्छे हैं उनसे

[श्री शिव नाथ सिंह]

कुछ न कुछ प्राइसेज कन्ट्रोल में आयेगी इसलिए मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूं इन दो तीन सुझावों के साथ धन्यवाद।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी 232 करोड़ के नये टैक्सेज लेकर सदन के सामने उपस्थित हुये हैं। इस समय देश की जो आर्थिक दशा है वह अकथनीय संकट में पडी हुई है जिसका वर्णन करना कठिन है। चीजों के दाम बढते चले जा रहे है, भ्रष्टाचार बढता चला आ रहा है, कान्स्ट्रक्शन के जो काम है वह रुकते चले जा रहे है, सारी प्लानिंग और अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिल्कुल रद्दी के खाते मे पड़ी हुई है और यह टैक्सेज के नये नये प्रपोजल्स लेकर सदन के सामने आये है कि इससे देश मे मुद्रास्फीति रुकेगी, कीमतें कम होंगी और देश को नयी दिशा मिलेगी जो कि मैं समझता हू बिल्कुल गलत और निराधार है। केवल हिन्दुस्तान में नही बल्कि दुनिया के किसी भी पूंजीवादी देश में इस रास्ते से चलकर संकट का हल नही निकला है। आज दूसरे पूजीवादी देशों में भी यही हालत है जैसे अमरीका, जापान और ब्रिटेन मे इन्फ्लेशन और भ्रष्टाचार ज्यो का त्यो फैला हुआ है। केवल समाजवादी देशों में ऐसी स्थिति नही है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हू चीन मे कीमतों के बारे मे डा० कोटनिस स्मारक समिति के मन्त्री दाहियाल लतीफ चाइना गए थे। चाइना से हमारा बहुत डिसएग्रीमेन्ट है, उनकी बहुत सी बातों को हम मानने भी नही है लेकिन यदि हम चाइना में दामो की क्या हालत है उसका अपने मुल्क मे मुकाबला करें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि स्थिति क्या है। 15 साल पहले चाइना मे जो चीजों के दाम थे वह आज गिर गए है। उन्होंने लिखा है चाइना में मोछन का क्षम 4.56 रु० प्रति किलो, चिकन 6 रु० प्रति किलो, फिश 2.40 रु० प्रति किलो और अण्डा 2.40 रु० दर्जन। दूसरी तरफ हमारे यहां दामों की क्या हालत हैं। लेकिन मन्त्री जी कहते है इस तरीके से हम कीमतों को गिरायेंगे। जिन बेचारे चपरासियों और बाबुओं की 2–4 रुपये तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाती है उसको सरकार जबरदस्ती जमा करायेगी और दूसरी तरफ टाटा, बिडला, डालमियां और सिंघानिया की तरफ उनकी नजर तक नही है। वह समझते है उन बेचारों को इतना पैसा देने मे ही बाजार में भारी मंहगाई आ जायेगी। पता नहीं देश कैसे इनकी बातों को समझेगा। देश के लोग जवाब भी दे रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी इन नेताओं को बुद्धि नही आ रही है। देश मे आन्दोलन हो रहे है जनता पागल हो गई है लेकिन आप ऐसे ज्वालामुखी पर बैठे हुए है जिसका आपको पता नही है। इस रास्ते पर आप जायेंगे तो इस देश का बुरा हाल होने वाला है यह मैं आपको वार्निंग देने चाहता हूं।

आप देखें तो देश के तमाम अखबारो ने इस बजट की आलोचना की है। यदि आप समय दे तो मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाऊं कि चव्हाण साहब इन करप्रस्तावो के द्वारा सिवाय कंज्यूमर गुड्स के दाम बढ़ाने के और कोई भी दूसरा काम करने वाले नही है। आप जाकर बाजार मे देखें हालत क्या हो रही है। आपने सीमेंन्ट का लोहे का दाम तांबे का दाम, ताबे के तारों का दाम बढ़ाया है। आपने तांबे का दाम बढ़ा दिया, मैं पूछता हूं जो सरकारी क्षेत्र है जो खेतड़ी का प्रोजेक्ट है उसकी क्या हालत होगी या जहां भी वह इस्तेमाल होना है वहां क्या हालत होगी? आपने सीमेन्ट का दाम बढ़ा दिया लेकिन क्या सीमेन्ट का इस्तेमाल इस देश में केवल पूंजीपति ही करते हैं? आपने गुड़ का दाम बढ़ाया लेकिन क्या गरीब आदमी उसका इस्तेमाल नही करते हैं।

प्लास्टिक का दाम बढ़ाया, क्या गरीब आदमी उसका इस्तेमाल नही करते ? आप ने इस तरह से सारे कंज्यूमर गुड्स के दाम बढ़ाये और फिर कहते है इससे गरीबों को राहत मिलेगी और बड़े लोगो पर ही टैक्स बढेगा--- मैं कहता हू यह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

आप यहा सेन्टर में हर साल घाटे का बजट बनाते है और प्रान्त वाले भी घाटे का बजट बनाते है । हिन्दुस्तान में जो काला धन है उसके निकालने के लिए मन्त्री जी के पास कोई भी प्रोग्राम नही है । मैंने अखबारों म पढ़ा राज्य सभा मे आया कि नोटों को डिमानेटाइज कर दिया जाये तो मन्त्री जी कहने लगे उससे मुद्रा में लोगों का विश्वास उठ जायेगा । मै पूछता हू आज भी किसको उसमे विश्वास रह गया है ? आप स्वय स्वीकार करते है कि रुपये की कीमत 29 पैसे रह गई है । एक बार और बजट लायेंगे तो एक रुपये की कीमत 5 पैसे ही रह जायेगी तो रुपये में किसी का कोई विश्वास नही रह गया है । इस देश के करोडपति और काला बाजार करने वाले इस देश को गलत रास्ते पर ले जा रहे है लेकिन उनको टच करने की कोई भी व्यवस्था इस बजट मे नही है सिवाय इसके कि आम आदमियों पर टैक्स बढाओ---कागज पर और दूसरे आम जरूरत की चीजों पर । जो काला बाजार करने वाले है उनको छून का भी कोई प्रोग्राम इस बजट में नही है । जैसा मैंने शुरू मे कहा काला बाजार करने वालों से पैसा निकालना हो तो उसका सिवाय डिमानेटाईजेशन के दूसरा कोई रास्ता ह नही है लेकिन उस के लिए आप तैयार नही है । मैं तो कहता हू आप इस को छोड दीजिए, आप क्यों नया बजट ला रहे है, जितने टैक्सेज बकाया है उन्ही को अगर आप वसूल कर लीजिए तो सारी कमी पूरी हो सकती है । उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर में हिण्डालको जो बिड़ला हे कन्सर्न उस पर लगभग दो करोड़ रुपया टैक्स का बकाया है लेकिन वह वसूल नही हो रहा है । इसी प्रकार कानपुर के सारे करोड़पतियों और देश के तमाम करोडपतियों पर टैक्स बकाया है उसी टैक्स को यदि आप वसूल कर लीजिए तो नये टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत ही नही रहेगी । लेकिन उस तरफ आपका कोई ध्यान ही नही है ।

इसी तरह के चीनी के कारखानेदारों का सवाल है । बीसो साल हो गये, हम लगातार चिल्लाते है, इस पक्ष के लोग ही नही, कांग्रेस पक्ष के लोगो ने भी कहा कि यह जो चीनी के कारखानेदार है वह लूट मचाये हुये है । वे न तो काश्तकारों का पैसा देते है और न ही सरकार के खजाने में पैसा देते है । लगातार कहा गया कि इन का राष्ट्रीकरण कर लीजिये और इस तरह जो पैसा सरकारी खजाने में आये उस को देश के निर्माण में लगाइये । लेकिन उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है । फिर हर गरीब आदमियों के हितों के खिलाफ काम किया जाता है और पूंजीपतियो को टच तक नहीं किया जाता है । क्या समाजवाद की यही आप की नई व्यवस्था है ? इस तरह कैसे काम चलेगा ? आप को चीनी मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में क्या दिक्कत है ? स्पष्ट मिलो ने ... है, लगभग 150 करोड की मिलें ... उन को लेने में क्या हर्ज है ? जो करोड़ो रुपया मिले कमा चुकी है उन को लेने में क्या आपत्ति है ? उन पर आप टैक्स क्यो नहीं लगाते । रेफ्रिजरेटर पर, विलायती शराब पर और लग्जरी गुड्स पर टैक्स नही लगाया, आप की समझ में लोहा, सीमेंट, कागज बल्ब लग्जरी की चीजो में आते है । पता नही कौन आप को शिक्षा देता है । टी०व० पर क्यो नही आप टैक्स लगाते है । आज ही मैं अखबार में पढ रहा था कि एक सेठ जी के यहा 5 टेलीविजन सैट्स है । उन पर टैक्स नही लगाते । अगर ब जनता पर टैक्स लगाते चले जाये तो ऐसे समाजवाद नही आयेगा ।

(श्री सरजू पांडे)

अभी मैं अपने जिले से आ रहा हूं वहां 8, 10 दिन पहले गेहूं का भाव 1.62 पैसे था जो आज 2.00 प्रति किलोग्राम हो गया और एक महीने बाद और दाम बढ़ने वाला है देश में लोग भूखों मरने लगेंगे। अगर आप समाजवाद के रास्ते पर जाते तो बडे बडे वेतन भोगियों की तनख्वाह घटाते, मंत्रियों की तनख्वाह घटाते। कांग्रेस कमेटी में लोग ने कहा कि मंत्री लोग जो शाहाना जिन्दगी बिताते हैं इस को घटाया जाय। जब 30 करोड़ जनता बिलोपावर्टी लाइन पर जिन्दा है तो हम को और आप को क्या हक है इतने ठाठ बाठ की जिन्दगी बितायें क्या देश की जनता इस को नहीं देखती है। बडे अफसरों की तनख्वाह घटाते, कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट का कानून बडे सेठों के लिये बनाते। बनाया है तो झूठमूठ का कि डिविडेंड का रुपया लाकर जमा कर देंगे। मगर देश की जनता के लिए ही सारे कानून बनाते चले जा रहे हैं जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गरीबी बढ़ती चली जा रही है और रात दिन संकट बढ़ रहा है। देश के मोनोपली घरों के खिलाफ कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी ने आन्दोलन किया, प्रदर्शन किये, पत्रक दिया कि 7.5 मगरमच्छों को पकड़िये। मगर उन के उपर आप का कोई हाथ नहीं। क्यों? मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ यह जान कर कि उत्तर प्रदेश के इसी चुनाव में भारत के बड़े बड़े ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स ने रुपया दिया। तो अब उन से रुपया ले कर चुनाव लड़ेंगे तो कैसे लड़ सकते हैं आप उन से? यह सम्भव नहीं है। राज्य सभा में सवाल पूछा गया है। ..(व्यवधान) जो भी पैसा लेता है तो अपराधी है। अपराधियों की कतार में बैठ कर कोई आदमी न्याय नहीं कर सकता है। एक कहानी सुनाना चाहता हूं कि भीष्म पितामह उसी सभा में बैठे थे जिस में द्रौपदी नंगी की जा रही थी। उसने कहा कि औरत को सभा में नंगा करना न्याय नहीं है। भीष्म पितामह ने कोई विरोध नहीं किया। जब महाभारत की लड़ाई खत्म हो गई और भीष्म पितामह सुमर क्षेत्र में लेटे थे तो उन्होंने पाण्डवों से कहा कि तुमने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया कि अन्याय का विरोध किया। उन्होंने कहा कि अन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ना ही धर्म है। तो द्रौपदी ने उस वक्त पूछा कि उस समय आप ने जबान क्यों नहीं खोली जब मैं सभा में नंगी की जा रही थी, जब मेरे साथ अन्याय हो रहा था? तो उन्हों ने कहा कि मैंने अन्यायी का अन्न खाया था इसलिए मेरी बुद्धि मारी गई थी और मैं बोल नहीं सका। यही हाल आप का है जब आप अन्यायी लोगों से पैसा लेते हैं तो आप समाजवाद कैसे ला सकते हैं। अगर हम भी अन्याइयों की कतार में चले जायेंगे तो हम भी वहां सुनेंगे। इसलिए जो आप देश की गरीबजनता पर बोझ डाल रहे हैं इस से से देश की जनता का कल्याण नहीं होगा। इसलिए बडे बड़े पूंजीपतियों को छोड़ना और साधारण जनता पर टैक्स लगाना, खुद ठाठ की जिन्दगी बिताना और दूसरों से कहना कि सब्र से काम लो, भजन करो भगवान का, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। लोक सभा के द्वार पर लिखा हुआ है "कर्मण्ये वाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन यह सरमन देश में चलने वाला नहीं है। आज जनता भूखी है, परेशान है और उस पर यह टैक्स लगाना इस से मुद्रा स्फीति होगी और बाजारों में अभी से इस के आसार नजर आने लगे हैं। इसलिए इस लाइन को छोड़ दीजिये। अगर देश में सचमुच समाजवाद लाना है तो जो समाजवादी देशों ने किया उस रास्ते पर चलिए। घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है यह सोच कर कि दुनिया कहेगी कि हम नकल कर रहे हैं। दुनिया में हर अच्छी बात की नकल करनी चाहिए। अगर आप यह करते हैं कि किस तरह से मनी इन्फलेशन रोका जाय, इंगलैंड, जर्मनी, जापान ने कैसे इस को रोका दो दूसरे देशों से यह भी सीखें कि गरीबी कैसे रोकी जा सकती है। इसलिए अगर आप मुद्रास्फीति रोकना चाहते हैं तो ब्लैक मनी

को सब से पहले कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। कोई भी तरीका निकालिये । लेकिन अभी जो तरीका आप ने निकाला है इस से काली काला धन नहीं रुकेगा। जो वेज फ्रीज आप ने किया कम्पलसरी तौर पर डिपौजिट का तरीका लगाया है इस ने गरीब लोगों का नुकसान होने वाला है। जिस की तनख्वाह, 6, 8, 10 15 रु० बढ गई वह आदमी क्या चीज खरीद लेगा ? बाजार में कितनी चीज खरीद कर घर में रख लेगा ? इसलिए इस को वापस लीजिये क्योंकि इस से लोग बहुत परेशान हैं।

आप ने सीमेंन्ट और दूसरी जरूरी चीजों पर टैक्स लगाया है। यह सब रा-मैटिरियल है। अगर इन पर टैक्स लगेगा तो उत्पादन की कीमतें बढेगी और देश में माल महंगा मिलेगा। जरूरत की चीजें जो गरीब आदमी इस्तेमाल करते है उन पर आप टैक्स न लगायें। इस पर आप को ठंडे दिल से विचार करना चाहिए। अन्त में फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में जो मोनोपली घराने हैं उन को टच कीजिए। उन के पास कोई वोट नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव ने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि अगर गरीब आदमी आप का साथ नहीं देता तो आप चुनाव हार जाते। 99 प्रतिशत लोगों ने ऐसे ही आप का साथ दिया, सिर्फ हरिजनों ने वोट दिया जिस की वजह से आप उत्तर प्रदेश में शासन में आये। करोड़पतियों की बदौलत आप शासन में नहीं आये। जो गैर जरूरी तौर पर चीजों का उत्पादन कम किए हुए है और दोष कह देते हैं कि चूंकि हड़ताल हो रही है इस लिए उत्पादन गिर रहा है, चूंकि गड़बड़ आप करते हैं अपोजीशन के लोग सहायता नहीं करते हैं इसलिए उत्पादन गिर रहा है। यह बात सरासर झूठ है। पैदावार गिराने की जिम्मेदारी करोड़पतियों की है, वह देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को गड़बड़ करना चाहते है इसलिए उनके हाथ में खेलने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर आप देश का समर्थन चाहते हैं, जो कि हम देना चाहते हैं, हम जयप्रकाश नारायण के पक्ष में नहीं है जो बिना प्रोग्राम के झगड़ा मचाते हैं। उन से पूछा जाय कि भ्रष्टाचार रोकने, महँगाई रोकने का क्या रास्ता है तो कोई प्रोग्राम उनके पास नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि कांग्रेस को हटा दो और कांग्रेस की जगह पर उस ने भी बड़े मगर मच्छों को बैठा दो। हम चाहते हैं आप का सहयोग देना जिस से आप गरीबों की भलाई के रास्ते पर चलें तभी देश का कल्याण होगा वरना संकट और बढेगा, आंदोलन और होंगे और इसे कोई नहीं रोक सकता। गरीब जनता जब भूखों मरेगी तो हम चुपचाप तमाशा नहीं देखेंगे। सारे देश के लोग जो ईमानदार है और जिनको चिन्ता है वह मैदान में आयेंगे। जिससे स्थिति विषम हो जायेंगी। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री हमारी बातों पर विचार करेंगे और कम से कम जो काला धन है उस को निकालने का प्रोग्राम बनायेंगे तथा जो सारे देश मे काले धन का जाल छाया हुआ है, पोलिटीशियन्स अफसर, दफ्तरों और जजों को जो पैसे की बदौलत खरीदते है उन की खरीद भी तभी बंद होगी। अभी मैं बिहार के एक नेता के बारे में ब्लीटिज में जो छपा है उस को पढ रहा था वहां जो नेताओं की छीछालेदर होती रही है यह सब पैसे की ही माया है और जब तक यह बीमारी रहेगी तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। इस लिए टैक्स के प्रोपोजल को वापिस लीजिए। यह बजट आप जबरदस्ती देश पर लगा रहे है इस को लाने का कोई नैतिक या वैधानिक औचित्य नहीं है, कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इस लिए इस को वापस लीजिए। और हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े पूंजिपतियों पर हाथ लगाइये, पूरी तरह उस में हम आप का साथ देंगे और डट कर आप का समर्थन करेंगे। मगर देश की गरीब जनता पर अगर आप अन्याय पूर्वक टैक्स लादेंगे और महँगाई बढेगी तो हम डटकर उसका विरोध करेंगे। आज जो देश की स्थिति है वह बड़ी भयानक है। उसके साथ इस को चलाया नहीं जा सकता।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome the Finance Bill presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. It shows the determination of the Government to reduce the yawning gap between public expenditure and the total resources in sight during the current year.

Though the main thrust of the Budget for 1974-75 was to restrict the growth of public expenditure, mobilise additional resources on a substantial scale and to reduce reliance on deficit financing as part of the overall strategy, to contain inflation, these objectives have not so far been realised. In fact, the strength of the inflationary forces has continually increased and prices have been pushed up more steeply than before, the average monthly increase since January 1974 being about 2.6 per cent.

As the inflation in our country is due to factors working on both sides of the equation, that is inflationary demand on the one side and insufficiency of supply on the other, Government has to take determined steps not only to augment agricultural and industrial production but also to reduce the monetary demand in the economy.

As a result of some factors which are largely beyond our control such as uncertainty of rainfall, shortage of fertilisers in the world market, the lack of adequate power supply and transport difficulties, the prospects of growth in agricultural and industrial production are minimal. In the meanwhile, if soaring prices continue. they will debauch our currency, play havoc with the lives of our people and mar all prospects of progress in the near future.

It is to prevent such a catastrophe that the Finance Bills seeks to raise more resources and reduce the gap between the income and expenditure of Government for the current year. The Finance Bill, it should be noted, is also part of a package of measure designed to check inflationary pressures and to stabilise prices at a reasonable level or at least prevent upward rise in the near future. But the question that we have to answer is whether this Finance Bill, or call it Budget, will remove the potential gap between revenue and expenditure. The hon. Finance Minister has had no illusions on this point. The gap will be reduced, though not eliminated. The deficit is still increasing and it is not possible to say at the moment what that deficit will be.

The hon. Finance Minister has reiterated his intention to ensure that deficit financing does not exceed the limit of Rs. 126 crores as projected in the budget for 1974-75. Some people contend that though the object is to fight inflation, it will in fact have the reverse effect. Here again the Finance Minister has been frank enough to admit that all the measures taken so far under the three Ordinances and the changes in the monetary policy would not be adequate to deal with the inflationary situation. Hence he had to come forward with the Finance Bill for increasing the income of the Government and reducing the inflationary pressures in the economy. The tax on interest earnings of the commercial banks will lead to an increase in the lending rates. By making credit dearer the traders and manufacturers will have to spend more. This will it is hoped dampen their enthusiasm for speculation or speculative building up of inventories. Since there will be a tax on the interest earned by banks and there is a tax on the profits banks, I want to ask whether this does not amount to double taxation. Increasing the bank rate by two per cent is not a sufficiently strong measure. The bank rate could have been increased by two or three per cent more. As far as the increases in excise duties are concerned most of them are on

industrial intermediates and, therefore, it is difficult to estimate the probable increase in prices except to say that the increases will be negligible. The hon. Minister has only attempted to see that scarce commodities are used more effectively. He has also attempted to discourage conspicuous consumption and to intercept the windfall or blackmarket gains being made by the traders and manufacturers. It may not be wrong to expect that most of the burden of such taxes will be cushioned at various stages.

The most significant feature of the Finance Bill is that the Finance Minister has avoided fresh levies on articles of mass consumption. The common man who already bears the heaviest burden under inflationary conditions has been spared. None of the items that figure in the consumer price index have been taxed. The Finance Minister has not taxed bank yarn or yarn of lower count groups, tyres and tubes of scooters, mopeds or anomal driven vehicles. cheaper varieties of cigarettes, standard varieties of cloth and common varieties of writing and printing paper and newsprint. Certainly he reserves to be congratulated on this aspect of the Finance Bill.

He has promised a number of supplementary steps to follow the Finance Bill to counter the inflationary situation. We are anxiously awaiting for them. Hope he will soon be ready with economy measures and drastic steps against black money which has made the Government's control and management of the economy largely ineffective. There could be no doubt that a sizeable increase in agricultural production will have the greatest effect in dampening down inflationary pressures. I am glad that the Prime Minister has herself undertaken a compaign to go round the different States to ensure that steps are taken to boost agricultural production. In addition to these essential steps, we should tighten up the fiscal system and recover revenue arrears. This will immediately reduce the spendable amount in the hands of people most of whom are likely to be tax dodgers or speculators.

Lastly I should like to suggest a rule of the thumb for regulating our monetary policy, namely, that the money available in the economy including currency notes and bank credit should not increase in a year by more than the increase in real output. Many eminent economists have said that the increase in the amount of money supply should not be more than five per cent. The Finnance Bill, the three Ordinances and the changes in the monetary policy are clear evidence that the Government is dead set against inflation. I hope the Government will not slacken its effort to pursue them vigorously upto the point when it can break the inflation psychosis which turns everybody who has money into a speculator. The manufacturer builds up a big inventory: the trader becomes a hoarder; and he who has black money buys up anything he can lay his hands upon for speculative purposes and even consumers who can afford keep unnecessarily large stocks.

Under such conditions, even an appreciable increase in production will not have any desired effect. The Government has now moved in the right direction and taken the necessary steps. No right-minded person can withhold his assent or approval to such a policy. With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to place my views on the Finance Bill No. 2 on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

At the very outset, I would like to say with all the force at my command that the basic cause for the present unprecedented economic crisis being faced by the country is the ruling party's misplaced economic priorities, defective fiscal policies and extravagant expenditure. I am sure that this contention will be countered by the Government with the argument of fall in agricultural production during the current year on account of insufficient rains. But, Sir, it cannot be denied that the country had bumper crops in the earlier years and inspite of that such an economic crisis has overtaken the country. It is inexplicable to me how the Government, with a sprawling bureaucracy at their back, could not foresee this economic crisis and take precautionary steps to evert it or to reduce its impact.

Here, I would like to point out that the Opposition Parties in this House had frequently stressed the need for cutting down all the unproductive expenditure and for curbing the attitude of spending spree on the part of the Government. I am sorry to say that the Government did not pay heed to the earnest pleas of the Opposition Parties in this august House. Sir, today morning there was a Short Notice Question about the cancellation of International Trade Fair. Before the Government took a decision to cancel the International Trade Fair, more than a crore of rupees had already been spent on the International Trade Fair. Could the Government have not taken this decision to cancel this International Trade Fair six months before which would have effected a saving of more than a crore of rupees to the Government? I would like to know why the Government did not take this decision six months before. Does it mean that the Government were not aware of the impending financial crisis? If the Government could not take decisions at appropriate time, if the Government could not administer the country properly, it would be better for them to resign and get out. I am compelled to say this because the Government could not foresee the coming events, which resulted in the unnecessary expenditure of more than a crore of rupees. This is not a solitary instance.

When the coking coal mines were nationalised, I pleaded with the Government in this House that they should not give any compensation to the erstwhile mine-owners. Many hon. Members referred to this in this House. But the Government were munificent to compensate the former mine-owners with Rs. 30.35 crores as if the public exchequer was overflowing with money. If anyone came to the conclusion that the ruling party stood to benefit from the payment of compensation to the mine-owners, he would not be very far from truth. Similarly, for more than two decades there was demand for the abolition of privy purses to the former rulers. But when the Government took the decision to abolish the privy purses, after having paid a sum of about Rs. 110 crores to the former rulers, unashamedly the Government came with a proposal to pay them a lump sum as compensation which meant draining the public exchequer by several crores of rupees. Likewise, for many years the people of the country were demanding the nationalisation of big commercial banks which served only the interests of big monopoly industrialists. When at last this Government nationalised 14 big commercial banks, though there was no need to give any compensation, there was a proposal from the Government to give a compensation of about Rs. 105 crores to the erstwhile managements. The Government, unmindful of the economic implications, have also agreed to pay Rs. 15 crores in foreign exchange as compensation to the ESSO Oil Company which has been taken over by them.

At every step, the members belonging to the Opposition Parties were pointing out to the Government that such huge payments of compensation were detrimental to the economic interests of the country. But the Government were generous, as if money would flow perennially from the public exchequer. When this was proved otherwise, when the exchequer is dried up, the Government are shedding crocodile tears about the worsening economic situation. Are they not ashamed of having brought the country to the brink of economic destruction? Either they should have had a sense of perspective and managed the fiscal resources prudently or they should have given their ears to the earnest pleadings of the Opposition Parties in this House. I am constrained to ask of this Government: are you not really ashamed to take the money from the poorest of the poor in the country by the presidential ordinace that 50 per cent of the increase in their wages should be compulsorily deposited with the Government?

Take for example the plantation labour, who with their sweat and blood contribute greatly to the foreign exchange earnings of the country. Their wage is Rs. 3 per day. On account of ever-increasing prices of essential commodities, they are not able to make both their ends meet. Now, they may get an increase of 50 paise per day, if their wages are increased by the plantation owners and a bonus of Rs. 20 or 30 a year. Out of this, they have now to deposit with the Government 50 per cent. I should say that this heartless Government want 25 paise from the paltry 50 paise increase given to a plantation labour. Many Unions of Plantation Labour have already sent a telegram to the Prime Minister in this regard. I have already written a letter in this connection to the Finance Minister requesting him that the Plantation Labour should be exempted from the Provisions of the Ordinance regarding 50 per cent compulsory deposit. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? It is only the economic mismanagement of the country by the Government. It would have been all right if the Government had extended this Ordinance only to the highly-paid bureaucrats and heavily drawing management personnel in the private sector. It would have been proper if the Government had tried to replenish their depleted exchequer by taxing the monopoly industrialists. I wonder what the foreign Government will think about the Government of India trying to raise resources from the people living below the poverty line. It is time that this Government give serious thought to this question.

I would also refer to the paradox of food scarcity especially in the Congress-ruled States. Sir, in our country, in only one State there is an Opposition Party in power, *i.e.* the D.M.K. in Tamil Nadu. Till recently there was no food scarcity in Tamil Nadu. The D.M.K. Government of Tamil Nadu, by implementing an effective agricultare-oriented policy, made the State self-sufficient in foodgrains, and also a surplus State in foodgrains but the Central Government would not tolerate the efficient administration of a State by on Opposition Party. If it is allowed to function in the interests of the people of the State, naturally the Opposition Party will continue to be in power for some more years. The Congress Party at the Centre should somehow end the happy state of affairs in any part of the country. The Central Government, even without consulting the State Government, removed the Control on the movement of coarse foodgrains and in consequence there is acute shortage of foodgrains in the State today. The entire blame for this unfortunate situation in Tamil Nadu rests squarely on the shoulders of the State today. The entire blame for this unfortunate situation in Tamil Nadu rest as it took in discrediting the D.M.K. Government in augmenting foodgrains production in the Congress-ruled States, there would have been no scarcity of foodgrains in any part of the country. But, the history of the ruling Congress Party is replete with

[Shri J Matha Gowder]

such instances of deception and leg-pulling The Congress Party did not allow the Opposition Party to be in power in the Punjab even for a few months I have pointed this out many times on the floor of this House Instead of spending the precious time in devising ways and means for discrediting an Opposition Party Government or for dislodging it from the seat of power if the ruling Congress Party starts thinking and acting constructively in the interests of the people of the country then it is worth the while for the country to be administered by such a party If the Government charged with the responsibility of feeding the people of the country fail to do that they have no right to rule the State It would be better for the people of the country if the Government resign fortnwith and entrust the responsibility to somebody else

Sir I think in 1956 the first Supplementary Budget was presented by the Central Government and in 1965 the second Supplementary Budget Now this is the third Supplementary Budget The very fact that for a third time the ruling party has come forward with a Supplementary Budget shows that the day of reckoning is fast approaching for the ruling party I would only say that the Government may dig their own grave but they should make every endeavour to save the people from certain destruction If the ruling party after 25 years of uninterrupted stay in the seat of power, cannot deliver the goods to the country if the Congress Party Government at the Centre have got any compunction left in them they should quit honourably before they are completely overtaken by the events I should say that they by that act would only do good to the country and its people Again I would say that that would be better than extracting money from the poor people to fill the coffers of the Government

Sir it is common knowledge that the Government have many thousands of crores of rupees as aid and loans from foreign governments during the past two and half decades Our country perhaps tops the list of heavily taxed countries With all this, we are facing the economic crisis today This is mainly because economic prudence is an alien phrase for this Government Even today lakhs and lakhs rupees in foreign exchange are being spent in the foreign tours of the Central Ministe The splendour and extravagance of the living of monopoly industrial its bears no comparison It is widely believed that black money in thousands of crores of rupees is in circulation The blackmarketeers and speculators are holding the country to ransom If only the Government had taken energetic steps to eradicate the evil of black money in our country this country would not have been overtaken by this financial crisis It is not enough if the Government capture Rs 50 lakhs or Rs 60 lakhs in a corner of Bombay City as reported in the newspapers The Government have not got a time-bound plan to rid the country from the evil effects of black money I should say that the Government are also not interested in such a time-bound plan For the ruling Congress Party black money is the perennial source for fighting and winning the elections Without the support of black money the ruling party would not be able to survive even for a day The ruling party can perpetuate it hold on the country for another two decades only with the help of black money I have no hesitation in saying that the Government are solt pedalling the issue of black money and the country has geen mortgaged to blackmarketeers and speculators The only unalterable aim of the ruling party is that it should perpetuate its powers and that no opposition party should be given any opportunity to rule the country The financial crisis being faced by the country today is the consequence of the ruling Congress Party's mismanagemet of the economy and subserving the economy to its political ends

It is time that the Central Government mend their primary objective of keeping the Opposition Parties at bay by taking constructive interest in the economic well being of the nation. Before I conclude, I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that he should repeal the Ordinance affecting the meagre resources of the poor people of the country.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): Through the taxes he has proposed the hon. Finance Minister expects to raise about Rs. 123 crores in the present financial year of which less than Rs. 30 crores will be in the form of direct taxes.

The purpose of raising these taxes is to meet the deficit in the Railway Budget and then the rise in the Defence Budget as also to curtail the deficit financing and keep it within Rs. 126 crores and to meet the increased expenditure on the import of foodgrains of which Rs. 100 was first thought of and for which we now have to pay anywhere around Rs. 400 crores.

As far as direct taxes are concerned, particularly, the tax on bank interest, I think, the same effect can be achieved by raising the bank rate by 3 per cent instead of 2 per cent as was done in recent times. But since then an Article has appeared in the *Economic times* in which hope is expressed that some of these taxes will be absorbed today by the banks and if that is the case I welcome this measure. This is a better and a welcome way of raising resources. I have also heard the opinion of Mr. Mahajan who has quoted Semibombla and said that bank rate should have gone up by 5 per cent rather than 3 per cent. In the case of indirect taxes, experience in respect of any nation is this. No Finance Minister likes to raise money by indirect taxation. Our Finance Minister is really an optimist and he thinks that that money will be absorbed by the traders and producers. This optimism is clear in the statement made by Finance Minister when he said that he wanted to mop up surplus gains. If they are not passed on to the poor and common man that only this sort of mopping up will do good. But I am quite sure, knowing the psychology of the traders and the industrialist, that this will be passed on to the poor man, to the common man. The state of the common man as far as indirect taxes are concerned, is worse than that of a dog. A professor once asked a student to delineate what he thought was indirect taxes and to give example and the student said, for instance, Sir, the indirect tax. The Professor asked, how comes? He said well, Sir, the dog does not have to pay the taxes. In the case of indirect taxes it is the common man, the poor man, who has to pay it. So he is worse than a dog and we call him usually an under-dog.

The fact of the matter is this. We have to ask ourselves why these taxes were made necessary. It is easy to say, we are in the grip of rising prices, galloping prices, etc. and economic crisis. But we should ask ourselves whether we have not in a way helped this crisis to come about by the kind of spending that we resorted to. Only today in the *Indian Express* you will find that there is an article under caption: States messed up crash food plan. In the crash food plan 1972-73 it was expected to have 15 million tonnes of foodgrains. Layout of Rs. 250 crores was made. Not even one grain more was produced than what was expected, and Rs. 250 crores was spent in a wasteful manner.

Regarding conspicuous consumption, let us talk of what happens in Civil Aviation. Some of us travel by air. You will find not even thereof four persons pay the fares themselves. Otherwise what you find is that MPs like us travel who are paid by the State and there are others who travel by air who are paid by the industry. What you find is that the entire load is more or less paid by the State itself.

[Shri Nimbalkar]

I call this also a kind of conspicuous spending. In the public sector undertakings, particularly, if you think of them in a commercial sense and if you invest hundreds of crores of rupees, then you should be earning by at least tens of crores of rupees. If you invest by thousands of crores of rupees,, you should be earning hundreds of crores of rupees. Actually, we are investing on public sector undertakings thousands and thousands of crores of rupees. But, what is the return that we are getting in return? We talk about socialist countries. In a socialist economy, a public sector undertaking must run on a profit and that profit must work as a cushion with which the Finance Minister can really operate in such a manner that our country can come forward. I cannot blame our Finance Minister. He has, of course, made enough money available to these public sector undertakings and we are looking after these public sector undertakings. Considering the fact that we are looking after these public undertakings, you do not run them with a commercial consideration. Take for example the Civil Aviation, Tourisem or even Heavy Industry and so on and so forth. You have to run them with a commercial consideration. In fact, we are running them like post offices. It will ruin the economy if we were to run them as if they are post offices. I would urge upon our Finance Minister that after all he is financing these undertakings and he should prevail upon his colleagues to see that take a commercial attitude towards them and not run as post offices. If he is going to do like this, then he is in for a trouble. If he were to run them on a profit, surely, he would have at this disposal between Rs. 700 and 800 crores. The point is that the amount has been spent wastefully. If there has been no wasteful expenditure, he would not have to resort to tax at all and he would have got Rs. 250 crores. I feel that after all our public sector undertakings should be run in an efficient manner and they should realise that the time is now over and we cannot think, all the time, this post office economy on the ground that it would be the poor who get everything from the public sector undertakings. They get nothing at all from the public undertakings. Public utility is quite different from the public sector undertakings. I am rather surprised about what he said in this House and outside about black money. That means we have got into the clutches of the black money. Some people want a frontal attack while some others want a complete eradication of black money. Ultimately, I am sure that cure is going to be worse than the disease. I want the Finance Minister to see that the black money is completely eradicated. Much of our industry may even use the black money to the extent of 45 per cent. You have, therefore, to ask yourselves whether our economy is not also run on black money. The question is: how to get rid of this black money? We have to take a little responsibility in our own fiscal policy and against the people who create the black money. That is the point on which we have to ponder on. I say you will have to take a pragmatic view of all these things. If you really want to get rid of the black money, that will have to be done in a manner which would ultimately be helpful to both the industries as well as to the economy of our country. At the same time, I think that at least 80 per cent of the controls that we have today will also have to be removed. One of the biggest reasons for the creation of black money is mostly the controls.

Sir, now it might sound odd but I want to propose one more tax which the Finance Minister should consider. He will remember we had those refugees on our hands I proposed the tax and I am happy to say he made use of that at that time. It is called needbased tax. The need of the hour is to eradicate floods. The Finance Minister himself is a cricketer. He

knows in the field every run that is saved is worth two runs that are scored. Why I want to impress this point is tell me in the last 27 years one thing that we have completely cured. Even malaria is coming back. Let us have a levy of that and money should be completely used for the eradication of floods. I am an optimist and I am quite sure the Finance Minister is also an optimist. He will look this difficult time which we are facing not something to cow us down but as a new challenge and a new opportunity.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for having acquired the proficiency not only to bluff himself but to mislead the entire nation on the economic front. The diagnosis of the disease and the remedy are so contradictory that one gets the impression that either the Finance Minister does not appreciate the fundamentals of economic principles or he allows himself to remain in dark.

During the budget debate last year I had the honour of asking the Finance Minister whether the country was moving forward or going back but he had compared my question with that of Hamlet's 'To be or not to be' and thus evaded the answer. But today every Indian is convinced that we as a nation are passing through the worst crisis of hyper-inflation and the Government is still groping in dark. Even the senior Congress leaders suspect whether Mr. Y. B. Chavan would ever succeed as Finance Minister. The fact that calculations made barely four months ago have been proved wrong shows the Government has completely lost control over economics. Shri Chavan's mini-budget is an open admission that the Government of India is a flat broke and is living from hand to mouth. The price index has shot up to 303.24 at 1961-62 level. Why? During the first six months of 1974 the prices have shot up by 34 per cent.

16.00 hrs.

The official value of the rupee has dwindled to 29 paise while the non-official value happens to be no more than 25 paise. In this situation and in these circumstances, the Finance Minister has presented the second Finance Bill which is primarily a resource-raising exercise. The Finance Minister claims it as anti-inflationary, because he feels that the resources so raised would be able to keep the budgetary deficit at Rs. 126 crores. I would have certainly supported the Finance Minister if his statement would have been correct. Here, I would like to argue with the Finance Minister. During the current year, is it not a fact that Government will be required to add at least Rs. 1100 crores to the budgetary deficit on the following basis? There are seven major items under which he will have additional expenditure added to the budgetary deficit. They are: Railway budgetary deterioration: Rs. 200 crores; expenditure on fertiliser subsidy: Rs. 100 crores. Expenditure to save the core sector projects: Rs. 300 crores; additional dearness allowance: Rs. 200 crores, additional food subsidy. Rs. 165 crores; additional expenditure on defence outlay: because of Pakistan's military build-up: Rs. 130 crores. In this way, the Finance Minister still has got the responsibility to finance the country's resources by Rs. 100 crores. On the credit side, the Finance Minister has got only two items. There also, according to the Pande and Kaul Committee, they have proposed a cut on the expenditure on account of both plan and non-plan outlay for 1974-75, and that figure has been kept at Rs. 200 crores. If we add this Rs. 136 crores raised during the supplementary budget, the total amount comes to about Rs. 336 crores. Thus, there is a sum of Rs. 1100 crores on the debit side and a sum of Rs. 336 crores on the credit side. It means that during the current year, the Finance Minister will leave the budget with a clear-cut budgetary gap of Rs. 800 crores. With this Rs. 800

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crores I really do not know how the Finance Minister claims that this budget is anti-inflationary. This is what I want to argue with the Finance Minister and understand.

Secondly, I hold the view, and this view is an economist's view, that this budget has nothing to do with our sole objective of fighting inflation. Whenever he raises excise duties, will they not add to the cost of production? Will they not be passed on to the consumer? If they are, how can he describe this as anti-inflationary? Either he feels that the entire world is a fool or he allows himself to live in a fool's paradise.

In fact, what has happened is that these excise duties which he has imposed on very crucial industrial items have already raised the prices and this cost-push-inflation will not merely be inflationary this time but it will also add the signs of recession. Therefore, this supplementary budget is not wholly inflationary but will also produce the signs of recession. When inflation and recession join a situation, Mr. Finance Minister, you can very well understand that you will create a situation which you as Finance Minister will not be able to meet. The present Government of which you happen to be the Finance Minister believe that the best way to reduce the price level is to mop up the purchasing power of the masses....

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Let him better address the Chair.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: I am addressing the Finance Minister through you, Sir, because he is the main object of criticism here. I want to convince him and through him the country. The facts prove that the higher the taxes; still higher are the prices. I would request him to understand and appreciate that during the last 25 years the excise duties have increased by 83 times.

In 1950-51, excise duties were only Rs. 357.06 crores while they have risen to Rs. 3,472 crores in 1973-74.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Calculations are wrong.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: No. these are all foolproof. Every sentence of mine is foolproof. I would like Government to verify these figures and let me know if they are wrong. This is one major factor responsible for galloping prices.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Figures are correct, but inferences are wrong.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: You cannot say the inferences are wrong because whenever you add up the excise duty, they are surely inflationary in character.

It has been suggested that the better course would have been to raise not excise duties but the ex-factory prices of these commodities. This is because an increase in excise duty will push up black market prices and widen the gap between manufacture and retention price; and black market price. If Government raises the ex-factory prices of these commodities, it will reverse the current trend and tempt manufacturers into selling more or their actual output through legitimate channels of distribution. It will actually reduce the flow of goods and cash into the parallel economy. It Government can come forward with a proposal of a wage freeze and dividend freeze, I do not have any objection, but I will demand a tax freeze. Wage freeze and dividend freeze should always go with tax freeze. The former have no meaning if taxes are allowed to go on increasing.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): And price freeze also.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: This is the only answer to meet the present critical situation.

Next I would like to say this. Government has been pleading for the last 25 years that resources are being raised for the twin objectives of defence and development Of course, resources must be raised for development But I want to know, where is development I will just give you one figure During 1969-70, the Central and State Governments collected nearly 14 per cent of the national income by way of taxes, and savings out of tax revenues which could be used for investment amounted to barely 0 8 per cent of the national income If the resources so raised either through taxation or budgetary deficit are utilised for development, one can very well understand the situation But the real situation is entirely different The resources raised are squandered on unproductive purposes That is the real situation All the resources you are raising today from the pockets of the poor, the common man or anybody else are being squandered And so long as they are allowed to be squandered, you can very well appreciate that the economy can never grow The blunt truth today is that Government now prefers to cut the plan and starve industry and cripple investment rather than take drastic steps to cut down its non-productive spending

Government is committed to fight inflation It has taken a series of steps during the last one or two years I do appreciate Government has shown a certain determination in that direction, but these five steps namely, takeover of grain trade, credit squeeze, three Ordinances, raising the bank rate from 7 to 9 per cent and finally the supplementary budget, are not going to serve the purpose Out of the five, at least three are negative in character while two steps, that is, the three Ordinances and the raising of the bank rate, which the Finance Minister has described as right steps in the right direction, are half-baked and half-hearted efforts which will not take him to his destination These measures are so half-hearted that on the one hand, you will have a budgetary deficit of Rs 800 crores and a net bank credit exceeding Rs. 1,000 crores, on the other hand, on the supply side, zero growth rate You can very well visualise the situation for tomorrow I can predict that 1975 will witness a new standard so far as the gallopping prices are concerned. Prices will shoot at the rate of fifty per cent a year and 1975 will witness the rupee value at ten paise That is what I predict to the Finance Minister, if he does not reduce the budgetary deficit and cut down the banking credit If there is no reasonable growth rate, you can never fight inflation

The Opposition has been charged that they do not have a plan to fight inflation I should like to present my ten point anti-inflation plan for the consideration of the hon House First recasting of the Fifth Plan with a clearcut infrastructure laying a great deal of emphasis on transport, power and fertiliser The present Fifth Plan is out of date and therefore it needs to be discarded The Planning Commission as a body needs to be liquidated and I propose there should be a planning cell in the Finance Ministry to prepare a plan on the lines I suggested earlier Secondly, money supply must be kept in relation to growth rate If the growth rate is zero, money supply in no case should exceed two or three per cent if the growth rate is 5 per cent, money supply should not exceed 8 per cent During the last five years the growth rate has been 3 7 per cent but money supply has been 13 per cent during the last two years This gap between aggregate demand and aggregate supply is further widened by the money supply which has gone up to 16 per cent while the growth rate has come to zero The widening demand and supply situation has further created a critical situation on the prices front Thirdly, I propose that the Government must define its policy so far as production is concerned Government leaders talk rather lightly and loudly about raising production while the

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Government has done very little to raise production. I suggest five points: utilisation of the installed capacity; price controls must go in respect of raw materials in strategic industries; power shortages must end, central supply of inputs to farmers and anti production laws must go, streamlining of procedural delays. Fourthly, the public distribution system needs to be streamlined. Vulnerable sections of the community must get essential items at reasonable prices. Next, there should be effective enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act. It is not necessary to amend the Act: if you enforce the provisions of the Act, I do not see the reason why hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers cannot be brought to book. It is argued: who symbolises these traders and why are they not brought to book? The Congress Party is maligned. If you want the Congress Party to be kept above board, you have to see that the Essential Commodities Act is enforced effectively

There is so much talk of black money. If the Government tightens its tax machinery—it has got ample powers in respect of raids, seizures and searches—I do not see why the Government cannot unearth a sizable portion of the black money.

The net bank credit rate, which is often talked here in this House, has already crossed the limit of Rs. 460 crores now and it should be kept under control. If you do not have a proper check on that, if you allow that to grow up at the present rate, I can assure you that inflation will remain beyond your reach.

The bank rate, which has already been raised from 7 to 9 per cent, I propose, should be raised to 13 or 14 per cent.

I expect the Government to present a white paper on unproductive expenditure. I would say that it should be cut by Rs. 1,000 crores. So far as this item is concerned, here I would suggest seven points: (1) There should be a 50 per cent cut in the strength of the employees at the Rashtrapati Bhavan. (2) The Research and Evaluation Section at the Prime Minister's Secretariat be abolished. (3) The Planning Commission should be radically changed in composition. (4) There should be 10 per cent cut in civilian expenditure. (5) The staff cars should be maintained and used to the very minimum in which case a great saving can be made. (6) Overtime allowances, which amount to Rs. 51 crores, should be abolished. (7) Travel of Ministers and Government employees should be restricted, so far as foreign travel is concerned and, in the case of domestic travel also, it should be kept to the minimum.

Then, the rate of savings, which is the crux of the entire productive apparatus, should be looked into. Here the role of small savings can hardly be over-emphasized. I would also suggest that the limit for income-tax exemption for dividends should be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 and all deposits in post offices should be exempted. The income-tax rate exemption limit should also be raised. In this way, the Government should draw up a programme by which the rate of savings is increased.

If this plan is worked out, if this ten-point plan is really brought into action, I really do not see why the prices cannot be kept under control. If the Finance Minister does not act in this direction, I can assure the Finance Minister that either he would not be required to present the next budget or he will have to present a supplementary budget again towards the winter session to manage the situation. That is to say, if he has to manage with a deficit of Rs. 800 crores, he may have to present a third budget.

We as a nation are moving rapidly towards a major disaster. There are visible signs of disintegration and a sense of enveloping chaos. If the

country is adrift and the Government rudderless, it is because there has been a failure of leadership The Prime Minister has no programme, no world view, no grand design Thus, bereft of a frame, she has merely reacted to events and failed to shape them This has been her tragedy She lacks economic wisdom and administrative expertise She has a mandate but no mission The two unique achievements to her credit are growing poverty and widespread corruption at the top There is a moral crisis and the collapse of moral authority She may dub the opposition as immoral, narrow, and sectarian vested interest but she and her policies are entirely responsible for economic political and moral crisis If the Prime Minister has been unable by herself to evolve a grand strategy for India and give the country the national goal it is all because she has not allowed a body of advisers to develop such a frame for her The immediate political backlash the absence of a well-ordered follow up programme and the neutralisation of some of the anticipated benefits by the ensuing drought and floods created a sense of insecurity in her mind and left her with a psychological complex which has produced a split personality in her She may claim to have an historical personality But the history may reveal things differently The Prime Minister has always been good to react but she has still to act for the good of the country The crucial question which is being asked today is whether the leadership has actually betrayed the nation

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur) Mr Chairman, Sir I was listening to my hon friend Mr Virendra Agarwal who proclaims himself to be an economist He gave a 10-point programme for economic development and to fight inflation If you were to accept his 10-point programme for economic development and to fight inflation I do not know where the country will go to

His first point was to abolish the Planning Commission Planning is necessary at a time when the resources are limited Planned development is necessary in a country like ours It is due to planning that economic developed has taken place There may be some areas which are yet to be developed There may be certain imbalances created We have to set them right But to say that the Planning Commission should be abolished

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL I did not say that I said that Planning should be a part of the Finance Ministry

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO First he said that the Planning Commission should be abolished

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: I said that planning should be a part of the Finance Ministry

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO We have got enough economists in the country The party in power has a certain plan for economic development We will stick to the plan and see how the country develops If there are certain imbalances and distortions in the economic development certainly they will be set right

It is true that our country is passing through an economic crisis It is not that the Government is not alive to this, not that the Finance Minister does not know his job That is why he is forced to come forward with the second Finance Bill I welcome it Not only that If he were to come forward with the third Finance Bill, I will welcome it Even my hon friend Mr Agarwal, agreed that there is a deficit of Rs 800 crores The Finance Minister has to cover the deficit He cannot resort to deficit financing We should be prepared to make the sacrifices to see that we are not run down and that we are not chased by inflation

It is the duty of Finance Minister to see that inflation is arrested Inflation cannot be arrested only by one

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

Budget. A series of steps have to be taken. As a matter of fact, I will not call this Finance Bill as anti-inflation because its impact on inflation is not to such an extent as he would like it to be. This is one of the steps which he has taken. The effect of this Bill will be seen in the next year. He has to take steps now so that impact is produced in a few months.

There is a three-pronged attack on inflation through the three Ordinances which were issued last month. These Ordinances have been attacked by certain sections of the House saying that they are against workers, that they have the effect of wage-freeze. I respectfully disagree with them. These Ordinances have put a curb on the white liquidity of cash in the hands of persons. Wages also include salaries. The idea, as is evident from the Finance Minister's speech is to reduce the demand because the demand is going up and the reduction is less. would respectfully submit that a mere reduction in demand will not reduce the prices. The demand may be reduced but the prices may still go up. The prices are going up. They will go up unless there is a price control.

I would suggest that in respect of all manufactured goods, the Government should go into the cost structure and fix ex-factory prices of all the goods. Then only, with less demand and increased production in course of time, we can bring down the prices. The Government should have control over the private sector. The private sector is given certain fields of operation. They are operating. But there is no control, no check, over them. They produce more but they show less in their inventories. If 100 is the capacity, they produce 125. But 25 is not shown in their accounts. Therefore, I would suggest that the prices of all manufactured goods should be controlled.

I was happy to hear the other day on the radio Mr. K. R. Ganesh saying that they were going to post excise staff in all the production units so that they know how much is produced. Unless you have a check and control on the private sector at the site of production, the prices cannot be controlled ad unless the prices are controlled, mere reduction in demand cannot have the desired effect.

It is then said that the ordinances will have the effect of a wage-freeze. I say, 'No'. The payment accrues only when orders are passed and Government orders are passed in July after the ordinances are promulgated. Unless the orders are issued by the Government, the wage-earner will not be entitled to get the allowance. Even then, only 50 per cent will be deposited into an account in the bank for two years. I would submit: what is the value of the rupee to-day? 29 paise. Now, the value of the rupee is bound to appreciate, thereby it will be to the advantage of the emplyee who is forced to save in the bank as the rupee will have a better value and a better price two years hence. It is said that it is an anti-worker measure I do not agree there. The idea is that we have to undergo sacrifices for a better tomorrow. We should be prepared for years to come, if not, at least for one year more to see that our economy develops and the prices are controlled.

would point out another defect. When the capacity in the country is estimated at 100. we have in the past not been allowing more capacity to be installed in the country. The result is that while 100 is the capacity. 100 is not being produced for various reasons. You see the performance of the public sector and the private sector where if the capacity is 100, production is only 60 or 70 or 80. Therefore, when the demand is 100 as the capacity is licensed according to the demand. then, production not being upto the optium, there is less prouction and the demand is more. Therefore, if the demand is 100. the capacity should be 200 so that even if it has not reached 200, if may be 150 and there

may be a competition and the prices also will be competitive. That is the case in other countries. So, if the demand is 100, the capacity in the country should be double.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Liberalisation of industrial licensing is what you suggest.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO. I do not say that. As I said, there should be control over the production and everything produced should be strictly brought to the Government account so that there is no evasion of excise duty and the production does not go underground. I am not for encouraging private sector, but to the extent the private sector has a right to operate under the Industrial Policy Resolution which is operating to-day, they should be under the discipline of the Government Now, there is no discipline and I want the Government should exercise more discipline. While speaking on the Industrial Development Ministry's Demands, I have said, 'You have no control over the private sector'. The Minister said that he is considering How and in what manner they are going to have control is yet to be spelt out by the Government

We are in the whirlpool of black money Black money has to be checked from its very inception If you post excise staff in the factories, you can check production and nothing produced will be underground and the prices are controlled so that black money is not allowed to be developed.

A word about foodgrains The Government is trying to procure about 10 million tonnes of foodgrains out of a total production of 100 million tonnes on an average. 10 million tonnes is to be procured to cater mainly to the vulnerable sections of the society This 10 million we are not able to procure. I would suggest that you remove these wholesale traders who are brought into the picture last year to procure for the Government and they also have a right to export at a higher rate. Instead allow the State Government to procure whatever foodgrains are available in the country and let them stockpile the stocks and from their stocks they can give foodgrains to the Central pool whatever you require and they can also sell it to the other State Governments if any State Government requires any quantity of foodgrains. Yesterday, the Food Minister of Orissa was here. He went to Punjab and he wanted foodgrains and struck a deal with Punjab Government to purchase 20,000 tonnes of wheat at Rs. 150 per quintal. There should be a Government to Government account and the middleman is eliminated and States which need foodgrains can get them from the surplus States

That is one way of controlling the prices, and also having an equitable distribution of whatever foodgrains are there Foodgrains could be equitably distributed through public distribution system. Not only vulnerable sections but all other sections can have foodgrains at reasonable prices. I will not call it a Budget, it is the Second Finance Bill which we have now, which is intended to raise resources. But nevertheless the impact produced on inflation is not very much Perhaps the Finance Minister will have to think of more measures to check inflation. He cannot allow himself to be 'changed' by inflation, but he should 'change' inflation I am sure he knows his job and he is at it and I am sure he will take whatever measures are needed to check inflation so that prices do not rise from day to day. Thank you

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi). Besides the procedural and constitutional points raised in this House I must respectfully submit that this Second Finance Bill lacks foresight It has proved that the Finance Minister did not anticipate five months back what economic condition our country is going to face. This abnormal phenomenon did not come as bolt from the blue. It is a continuous process due to pursuit of wrong economic policies

[Shri P. K. Deo]

for all these years which has resulted in this economic mess

We discussed the Budget 5 months ago and from these benches we pointed out regarding the new imports on various consumer goods, on indirect taxation, on lack of incentive for production and for growth, anticipated deficit of Rs. 126 crores, saying all these will have adverse effect on India's economy As the future events have unforlded themselves, this has corroborated our prediction. The Finance Minister said 'Measures adopted by Government to curb inflation have had limited impact and upward pressures on prices has persisted'. Who is responsible for these things? It is the same pursuit of wrong policies which has led this country to this economic crisis We are told that this is a phenomenon which is worldwide and India being a part of the world has been subjected to this also I quote from the Article in Yojana magazine Volume XIII of 15th of June, where it says that the prices in India are stated to have increased between 125 to 150 per cent in the last 5 years, and for the same period prices have risen by 45 per cent in UK 25 per cent in USA, 40 per cent in Japan 37 5 per cent in W Germany, 32 5 per cent in France, 10 per cent in Belgium, 47 5 per cent in Italy 35 per cent in Canada and 36 per cent in Australia Wages in India during the last 5 years have increased only by 20 to 30 per cent whereas in UK it has risen by 67 5 per cent, 37 5 per cent in USA, 87 5 per cent in Japan, 40 per cent in West Germany 65 per cent in France, 75 per cent in Belgium, 62 5 per cent in Italy, 45 per cent in Canada and 52 per cent in Australia These figures indicate that whereas the real income of the people of India has eroded due to inflation this has not happened in other countries Let there be no alibi that something unusual has taken place in this country and the Government has been taken completely unawares.

We want an honest and stable rupee The purchasing power of our rupee has been constantly eroding. It stands at 29.8 paise a rupee to-day. This devaluation had already an adverse effect in our foreign exchange. Even the State Bank of U.S.S.R. has been announcing that the rouble rupee exchange rate is to our detriment So, even for a friendly country where the transaction is in rupee, this is the state of affairs

Much has been spoken about savings I would like to point out that the people would be able to save voluntarily and substantially if they are convinced of the government's ability to prevent erosion in value of rupee Sir, if they know that the purchasing power will remain as the same, the people will voluntarily come forward to increase their savings

The inflationary pressure is due to the result of the wrong economic policies pursued by the Government for all these years The Finance Minister blames this due to sluggishness of our agricultural production, shortfall in procurement of foodgrains despite increase in procurement price and stagnation of industrial growth. India still depends to-day on the vagaries of the monsoon erratic behaviour of monsoon has been responsible for the crop failure, and the impending famine and acute distress in the surplus State of Orissa is a warning that I give to this Government to immediately take steps on war, footing Otherwise there would be starvation in millions

So far as agricultural surplus is concerned, I would say that irrigation and power projects are decided and are being sanctioned, being guided by narrow political partisan considerations So far as famine is concerned, my constituency witnessed the worst famine of the century in 1965 when our Prime Minister had been there and she promised to take up the Indravati project which could irrigate three lakhs of acres of chronically drought affected area and, at the same time, that would generate 600 m.w. of electricity

which would go a long way to fulfil the power shortage of this country. Nothing has been done so far. Much has been told about ceiling. I feel that as if there is a competition between the various States to lower the land ceiling; because the lower the ceiling, the more progressive the image of the State. So far as Orissa is concerned it has got the lowest land ceiling in the country with an uneconomic holding of ten acres. This ceiling will hardly be sufficient for mechanised farming and improved technique of agriculture is not possible And hardly a family can sustain, what to speak of surplus for the community. Whatever measures we may take in this regard, the prices will be determined by the natural law of demand and supply and as stated by the previous speaker, higher production and more production is the only answer to stop inflation. I would like to know what incentive has been given by the Finance Minister towards more production? We have seen that there has been more production in the luxury goods whereas, the consumer goods are absolutely scarce in the market. You cannot buy a cake of soap, you cannot have vanaspati; you cannot have baby food and even kerosene oil. Impetus for more production should be given in the agricultural field. More fertilisers assured water supply and power for energised pumps should be readily available to the agriculturists.

Regarding the impost of indirect taxes, I would like to suggest that there should be no further imposts on cigarettes, tyres, rubber products, cement, asbestos sheets, iron, copper tubes, zinc, rayons as they will be the last straw on the camel's back. They will lead to further inflation and add to the misery of the common man. The provision for a small house or shelter under a roof for the common man will be costlier. Further rise on iron and steel means agricultural implements will be more expensive and the higher cost of tyres will completely immobilise our transport system. Costlier papers and books will only add to our ignorance. Sir, since the last seventeen years or so I am in this House. I have always seen that only on those items levies are being imposed. They are being repeated again and again. This Bill is the same old wine in a new bottle. The repeated levies on iron, copper and all those things have reached a saturation point and so I would like to know if the Finance Minister is not able to find out other avenues of taxation in this regard.

Sir, the crux of the problem is parallel circulation of black-money. Unless it is effectively tackled we can hardly touch the fringe of the problem. The Rajas and Maharajas have gone to the dust bin of history but new Rajas and Maharajas are adorning the chairs of the Treasury Benches. The creation of black-money is their own baby. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan said in a statement when somebody suggested that he should meet the Prime Minister that the moment he told her that she should not accept unaccounted money for election purpose the meeting would come to an abrupt end. Taking into consideration all these facts I request the Finance Minister to completely do away with the licence-permit quota system and stop patronising black-marketeers. The other day Jayaprakash Narayan said that Smt. Nandini Satpathy had spent Rs. 30 lakhs in her Cuttack Assembly seat by-election. It has not been contradicted so far. You cannot tackle the mosquito menace by killing one or two mosquitos here and there. To tackle the mosquito menace it has to be tackled at its breeding place and the breeding place of blackmarketeers is in your own house and that has to be tackled first before anything could be done in this regard.

Another phenomenon to which I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is the circulation of counterfeit currency. According to the Government source in 1972 it was 1.33 lakh; in 1973 it was 5.83 lakh whereas in 1974 it is 7.40 lakhs. This is the official version and we do not

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know the actual magnitude of this counerfeit currency which must be much more than the official version. That is also adding to the further pressure of inflation.

Regarding hesitancy of the Government to demonetise hundred-rupee notes I again stress from benches that it should be taken up immediately. The leakage of the Government policy has created a scare in the bullion market for which the Finance Minister had to make a statement in the House and because of this hesitancy the price of gold rose from Rs. 475 to Rs. 530 and it benefited only speculators and black-marketeers.

Regarding the financial discipline, I would like to suggest so much has been said against the private sector—I do not hold any brief for the private sector—they may be treated as scapegoats for your failure but I would request the Finance that they should improve the working of the public sector undertakings where Government has invested Rs. 5,426 crores and a working capital of Rs. 1,015 crores and the overall profit was only Rs. 19.85 crores, which works at 0.31 per cent. If it would have been in a cooperate sector, the management would have been thrown out of office.

Before I conclude, I would request the Finance Minister to take a leaf from West Germany or from Japan where the economy was in shambles after the war. In post-war Germany they took bold steps for currency reforms. They introduced the new Deutschmark instead of the Reichmark. In 1949 they devalued it by 20.6 per cent. After that, the economy gathered momentum, and today I think Germany is the largest exporter in international trade. We shall have to export more if we have to survive. As a result of economic stability, the Deutschmark has again been revalued, in 1961 by 4.75 per cent. in 1969 by 8.5 per cent, in 1971 by 4.6 per cent and in 1973 by 3 per cent. Thus, the value of the Deutschmark has been rising and is a strong currency. Similar is the economic phenomenon in Japan. It is something fantastic. I request the Finance Minister to go and make a thorough study and try to streamline our economic policies in this country if he wants to save us from this mess.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramula): I support the taxation proposals. I say that they are a step in the right direction. But I am afraid that the tax proposals by themselves are not enough. The problem is that black money enables hoarding, and hoarding leads to profiteering, and profiteering leads again to black money, and thus it is a vicious circle. It is really the black money which, therefore, must be checked.

The hon. Finance Minister in his speech as well as his statement on the ordinances has said that a many-sided attack will have to be made. So, a many-sided attack will have to be contemplated for dealing with the problem.

When there is inflation, high prices are bound to be there. So, first we must attack black money. We can deal with black money and attack it only if we understand one simple or basic fact namely that the private sector stands for profits, it deals for profit and it must earn profit and therefore it is that we see that the prices go up. If we have to deal with black money, we must see that we organise a proper distribution system and all the people must get the essential necessities of life at reasonable prices. If they could get the things which are essential for the life of the community, perhaps, the prices will not go up. But the problem is that they are not getting them. So, the whole thing depends on distribution. But distribution again depends upon procurement. If we do not have adequate procurement, the distribution system will collapse. Procurement again depends on production. If we

do not have enough production, procurement cannot be done properly. Therefore, I come to production first.

When we come to production, we must first start with food. Today we find that the prices of wheat, rice, bajra etc. are rising; the prices of mustard and other food articles are all going up. When we come to production of foodgrains, I say that it is because of the uneconomic holdings of the farmers that we have low production because of the fact that they are not using new methods of cultivation, they just cannot; they are not using proper seeds, they are not using proper inputs and so on; therefore, they do not produce more. It is only the big zamindars or the big landlords who are supplied with fertilisers, who are following modern methods of cultivation etc. who are able to produce more. But we must remember that a large amount of land is under those people who have uneconomic holdings Therefore, what we need most is land reforms. Land reform is an unavoidable must. It distresses me to say that it has taken 27 years for us just to go on discussing about land reforms and we have not effected any land reforms actually. To some extent, there may have been land reforms, but except in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, land reforms have not been implemented in any other State properly in the country. I am proud to say that in Jammu and Kashmir alone in the whole country, we have effected land reforms.

But in the rest of the country, land reforms have not been implemented. So the first requirement is that land reforms must be there and the chota or small kisan has to be enabled to have a bigger size of holding so that he can produce by putting the inputs.

Then the production of sugar, drugs, coal etc. should be in the public sector. So also vanaspati and textiles. If these are produced in adequate quantities and properly distributed, black money will not be generated. As I have said, black money is generated because people do not get what they want.

What is important is that all these commodities which are essential to the life of the community which include, besides food, sugar, vanaspati, kerosene oil, edible oil and cloth must be distributed through a proper distribution system.

Talking of cloth, what do we see? What is produced is the finer varieties of cloth. We want to export. All right, who says 'no' But produce also enough coarse cloth, the cheaper varieties, to cloth the people. If you go to the shops, you do not see the cheaper varieties. Go to Bombay. See them almost naked. See where the people live In drains. They live on pavements. They live in huts made of tin sheets and rags and things like that. Side by side you see the Oberoi-Sheratou We ought to be ashamed of ourselves that this state of affairs exists. 22 crores live below subsistance level

The point is that there must also be sufficient production of the cloth required by the poor, the common man. If there are 106 sick mills, why cannot we utilise them for the production of coarse cloth also.

Then I do not understand why we cannot tax the finer varieties of cloth, cosmetics and so on. Why cannot we overtax these items? People who buy these things have enough money and can pay They will go in for cosmetics at any cost. Rather than tax the poor man, tax the rich. Also we must discourage the production of luxury goods

Banks have been nationalised. But what do we see? Even after nationalisation, banks are providing money to the monopoly houses. Only a few days ago, the Finance Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that Rs. 186 crores had been advanced by the banks to

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five business houses owning 393 firms whereas to 10.82 lakh small units in the small sector only Rs. 349 92 crores have been advanced. All these things are happening. So we cannot rely only on tax proposals. Something more has to be done to control the situation and that must be done.

Coming to income tax, I do not think every practising doctor pays income tax; certainly not. Similarly we cannot say that every lawyer practising and minting money is paying tax. The tax net should be widened Architects are there. Chartered accountants are there. All of them are perhaps not in the tax net.

Then I do not see why Government is not discouraging the building of luxury buildings. On the other hand, the houseless must be housed. Small housing schemes must be encouraged. Big luxury houses must not come up. This must be stopped.

Then again there are urban lands which absorb black money. Why cannot these be taken over? It will at least stop the operation of black money. At present black money is turned into white money by purchasing these urban lands at any cost.

I see there is shortage of newsprint and white printing paper. In Kashmir we have plenty of raw materials but unutilised. There are forests which are not exploited. Why cannot the Government set up a very big factory in the public sector in Kashmir and utilise the raw materials for producing white printing paper and newsprint. Finally it is necessary for the Government to deal ruthlessly with evasion of taxes. Taxes are being evaded by very big people. Hoarding, blackmarketing and smuggling should be put down with a firm hand. Unless we do that it would be difficult to solve the problem. I conclude by saying that it is not enough to have taxation proposals only; a many sided attack will have to be there if we want to see that this problem is solved.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सभापति जी, मैं इस राय का हूं कि इन की सरकार को एक भी कौड़ी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। इस के दो कारण हैं —एक तो इस समय देश की जनता इस लायक नहीं है, उस की हालत इतनी बिगड़ चुकी है कि वह आप को कोई पैसा दे सके। दूसरे—इस समय हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का मुंह भी इस लायक नहीं रह गया है कि वह इस देश की जनता से पैसा ले सके, क्योंकि अभी अभी इन्होंने खुद ही कुबूल किया है कि जिस तरह से मुद्रास्फिति बढ़ रही है—इस कारण यह है पैदावार का कम होना। ऐसा लग रहा है कि पैदावार के कम होने के पीछे कोई दूसरा कारण है और यह साफ तौर से, हालांकि कहा नहीं है, लेकिन उस का मतलब है कि इसका कारण कुदरत है। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि—अभी 6–7 महीने पहले कितनी तेजी से हरित-क्रांति का नारा चला करता था। यह भी देखा है कि जब फसल बढ़िया हो जाती है तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, चव्हाण साहब और हमारे ये नौजवान साथी—मुंशी जी—ये लोग छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को तिरंगा थमा कर नारे लगवाया करते थे—

वाह री इन्दिरा तेरी शान
हरा भरा है हिन्दुस्तान।

जब फसल बढ़िया हो जाती है तो कहते हैं कि सरकार के चलते यह हरा भरा हो गया है, लेकिन जब फसल सूख जाती है तो ये लोग चुपके से कह देते हैं कि हम क्या करें, पैदावार कम हो गयी। इस का मतलब है कि ये लोग उसके कम होने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेने को तैयार नहीं होते हैं।

जब अब इन्होंने कबूल कर लिया कि पैदावार कम हुई है तो मैं तो यह मान कर चलता हूं कि यह इस सरकार के चलते कम हुई है। जब बढ़ती है तो कहते हैं कि मेरी वजह से बढ़ी है, जब घटी है तो यह भी सरकार की वजह से घटी है, इन की अदूरदर्शी से घटी है, खेती के बारे मे, पानी के बारे मे इन्होने कभी ध्यान नही दिया बडे बड़े शहरो को सजाने की योजनाऐ बनाई लेकिन खेती के लिए कुछ नही किया, इस लिए यह पैदावार तो घटनी ही थी, यह इन की 27 सालों की कमाई है जिस की वजह से खराबी आई है।

मुझे याद है—कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर प्रधान मंत्री जी भाषण दे रही थी और भाषण देते देते उन्होंने कह दिया कि अगर लौकी का दाम बढ़ना है तो उस के लिए प्रधान मंत्री को दोष दिया जाता है। अगर लौकी बेचने वाला साबुन महगा खरीदेगा, कपडा महंगा खरीदेगा, तेल महंगा खरीदेगा, प्लास्टिक का सामान अपने बच्चे के खेलने के लिए महगा खरीदेग, तो तब बात है कि लौकी बेचने आएगा तो महगी लौकी बेचेगा अब सारी चीजों के दाम बढेंगे तो लौकी का दाम भी महगा होगा, उस को कौन रोक सकता है यह बात उन को सोचना चाहिए थी, लेकिन उन्होंने कह दिया कि अगर लौकी महंगी होती है तो हम का दोष दिया जाता है।

ज्यादा दिन नही हुए, शायद हफ्ता भर हुआ है—आप के ही मंत्री—श्री मोहन धारो या ने भाषण दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान की दो-तिहाही आबादी केवल 20 रुपये महीने पर गुजर कर रही है।

17.00 hrs.

इस समय इस देश की आबादी जोड़ी जाये तो साठ करोड़ से कम नहीं होगी। 60 करोड़ के दो तिहाही का मतलब 40 करोड़ लोग केवल 20 रुपये महीने पर गुजारा कर रहे हैं। आप जरा गौर कीजिएगा कि इस के बाद भी आप कपड़े का दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं, खाद्य का दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं। जिस तरह से आप बाजार बिगाडने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं उसमें आम आदमी का जीना मुश्कल है। इस लिए मैंने अर्ज किया कि एक तो आम जनता की हालत खराब है, वह पैसा देने लायक नही है और दूसरे आपके हाथ मे डाने खराब हो चुके हैं कि आम जनता मे पैसा लने लायक नहीं रहे।

मैंने चव्हाण साहब का भाषण पडा जिसमे उन्होंने लिखा है कि इस अर्थ व्यवस्था में हम इस बात पर रोक लगायेंगे कि अनुत्पादक कामों पर जो खर्च होता है वह खर्चा न हो लेकिन आमतौर से हिन्दुस्तान मे जो कुछ भी इस समय काम काज होते है, नये काम अभी शुरू किए जाते हैं, नयी नौकरिया दी जाती हैं वह ज्यादातर दफ्तर की फाइलें सम्भालने के लिए, चपरासी इकट्ठा करने के लिए और पुलिस इकट्ठा करने के लिए होते हैं—इनमे से कोई भी उत्पादक कार्य नही होता। दूसरी तरफ फौलाद बनाने, खाद बनाने, और खेती के काम को कोई तरक्की नही दी गई है। इसलिए यह कहना कि अनुत्पादक कामो को रोकने के लिए हम ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है वह गलत है एक तरफ करते है कि खेती के उत्पादन पर जोर दिया जाय। इन्होने अपना यह लक्ष बताया है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कृषि उत्पादन की चीजों के दाम बढाने की कोशिश न करके कारखाने की चीजो के दाम बढायेंगे। उस हालत मे कारखानेदार का मन खिल आयेगा हम अपना सामान महगा बेच रहे है, हमारी आमदनी बढ़ रही है। इन्होंने कबूल किया कि हिन्दुस्तान मे जिस भाव पर गेहूं लिया उससे ज्यादा दाम पर विदेशों से गेहूं लेना पड़ रहा है। यह उनकी स्कीम में लिखा हुआ है यह सच है तो जिस भाव पर आप ने वहां से गेहूं लिया और वहा से लाने में जो खर्चा हुआ,

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

जो विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई, उस सब को जोड लेते और उसी भाव पर किसानों से यहा गेहूँ ले लेते तो हम समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों का मन एक बार खिल जाता कि उसके पसीने के वाजिब दाम मिल रहे हैं। लेकिन आप ने हिन्दुस्तान के किसानो से 105 रु० क्वीटल लिया और अमेरीका मे गेहूँ खरीद कर यहा लाने मे डेढ सौ रुपए मे ऊपर का खर्चा हो गया । अगर वही पैसा यहा के किसानो को दे दिया जाता तो गरीब किसान की हिम्मत करके अपना गेहूँ देता और समझता कि हमारा पसीना पूरा पड रहा है । लेकिन इन्होंने यह नही किया । इस अन्याय का शिकार होने के बाद भी किसान के बेटे को आप दोष दे रहे हैं कि वह खेती छोड कर शहरो में नौकरी के लिए आता है या दूसरे रोजगार करना चाहता है लेकिन वह समझता है कि खेती कर के हमारा पेट नही भर रहा है। खेती में साल भर में जो पैदावार होती है उस का दाम तो बहुत धीमी रफ्तार मे आप बढाते है लेकिन कारखानो मे जो चीजे पैदा होती है उनका दाम बहुत तेज रफ्तार मे बढा रहे है।

चोरबाजारी का जिक्र किया गया तो आज से चार महीना पहले खाद का भाव 52-55 रुपये बोरी था और चोरबाजारी मे वह 100 रुपए बोरी था लेकिन आज सरकारी रेट, चह्वाण साहब या सुशीला जी का रेट 105 रु० बोरी हो गया है जो कि चोर बाजारी मे भी 5 रु० ज्यादा है । इसके लिए कौन दोषी है ? यह कह देंगे कि खाद बनाने के लिए उसमे मिलाने के लिए जो मसाला हुआ करता है वह उपलब्ध नही हो रहा है इस लिए हम इसका दाम बढाते चले जा रहे हैं । जब कभी कहा जायेगा किसान को आज जिन चीजों की जरूरत पड रही है, पानी की जरूरत है, खाद की जरूरत है, मजदूर की जरूरत है उसके दाम बढ़ गे हैं या नही तो उसके हिसाब से उसकी चीज के दाम नही बढाये जायेंगे । कारखाने की चीजों के दाम जरूर बढते जायेंगे । मैं इस सरकार पर आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि कारखानो के द्वारा पिछले 27 सालो मे खलिहानदारो का इसने शोषण करवाया है इस लिए एक भी पैसा इसके खजाने मे इस देश की जनता की तरफ से नही मिलना चाहिए । यह पैसा मांगते हैं किस बात के लिए ?

पिछले तीन चार दिनो से जब यह बिल पेश हुआ तो इस सदन के विरोधपक्ष के कई माननीय सदस्यो ने बराबर रुकावट डाली कि जब आप पैसा माग रहे है तो उसका खर्चा क्यो नही दिखा रहे है ? क्या करेंगे पैसा ले कर सेन्ट बनायेंगे ? फौवारा लगायेंगे ? दिल्ली के कनाटप्लेस मे एक फौवारा लगाया गया जिस पर 36 लाख का खर्चा हो गया । हिन्दुस्तान के सारे शहरो को सजाने के लिए यह लोग फौवारा लगाया करते है और फौवारा लगाने के पीछे केवल एक मकसद रहा करता है कि जब कोई परदेशी आयेगा तो वह दिल्ली के कनाट प्लेस में जायेगा, वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बाढ देखने के लिए नही जायेगा, वहा का सूखा देखने के लिए नही जायेगा, जामा मस्जिद मे जो गरीब लोग जाड के दिनो मे 8 आने का बिस्तर किराये पर लेकर लोटते है उन को देखने के लिए वह नही जायेगा । माननीय मधु लिमये, श्यामनन्दन जी मिश्र और विरोध पक्ष के दूसरे माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के राज्य में देश तरक्की नही कर रहा है तो उस समय रूस का कोई आयेगा, कोई इग्लैंड और लन्दन का आयेगा और जब वह फौवारा देख लेगा तो कहेगा यह देश बहुत तरक्की कर रहा है। और तब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी कहेंगी कि विरोध पक्ष के लोग झूठ बोल रहे हैं, देखो यह परदेशी

हम को सनद दे दिया है कि हमारा देश तरक्की कर रहा है। इसलिए सारे शहरों में फौवारा लगायेंगे क्या इसी लिए पैसा दिया जाये ? बढ़िया बढ़िया सड़कें बनायेंगे इसीलिए पैसा दिया जाये क्या ?

इतना ही नही, हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर छोटे मंत्रियो तक, सूबे के मंत्रियो तक सारे लोग इतने ठाठबाट और एशो एशरत के साथ रह रहे है कि एक दिन से हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री पर 35 हजार रुपया खर्च होता है। वह जहा कही मीटिंग मे जायेंगी वहा बाम बल्ली, फाटक सजावट और दूसरी बातो पर 15 लाख रुपये का खर्चा हो जाता है। कलकत्ता मे एक कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी —हमको किसी ने बताया —वहा पर एक झोपडी बनी थी जिस पर लाखो रुपया खर्चा हो गया। अभी गोरखपुर की बाढ मे मकान गिर रहे है, वहा के लोग बेघरबार हो जायेंगे तो गोरखपुर के कलक्टर उन लोगों के रहने के लिए, जिस मकान मे उनके बीवी बच्चे रहेंगे, पूरा परिवार रहेगा, गाय-भैंस और बकरी रहेंगी उन सभी के रहने के लिए 40—45 रूपया देकर कहेंगे कि अपना घर बनालो। आप गौर कीजिए हिन्दुस्तान के एक आम आदमी को घर बनाने के लिए, जिसमे उसको जिन्दगी भर रहना हो, पूरे परिवार के साथ रहना हो केवल 50 रूपए मिलेंगे और दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री तीन दिन के लिए कलकत्ता जाये, वहा पर कोई सम्मेलन हो, उनके लिए वहा पर झोपडी बने तो उस पर एक लाख रूपया खर्चा कर दिया जायेगा। वह पैसा काग्रेस पार्टी का नही, देश की जनता की गाढी कमाई का पैसा खर्च होता है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा इस तरह की फिजूलखर्ची करने वाली सरकार को एक कौडी भी नही मिलनी चाहिए। अगर यह सरकार अपनी फिजूलखर्ची, अपने कर्मचारियो की फिजूलखर्ची एक मिनट के लिए रोक दे तो हिन्दुस्तान के खजाने मे हजारो करोड की आमदनी हो सकती है। मैं अर्ज करूँगा हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता पर टैक्स लगाने के बजाये अगर यह सरकार अपनी फिजूलखर्ची रोके, अपनी ऐयासी रोके तो हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत दूसरे बडे कामो मे लग सकती है।

अब मैं दो तीन बाते बहुत जल्दी में कहूँगा मैं ने ब्रह्माण साहब का भाषण पढा है, उन्होने कहा है ऐसा कोई सामान जिसपर आदमी ऐश्वर्य करता है, ठाठ-बाठ करता है, हम चाहते है, उसके दाम बढाये जाये। यह उनका अपना बयान है लेकिन मुझे याद है एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी भाषण करने गई थी पटना मे उनका भाषण हो रहा था चूकि महगाई बहुत थी और लोग चावल के लिए हल्ला मचा रहे थे तो उन्होने कह दिया कि आप लोग चावल खाने का शौक जरा कम कर दीजिए। मैने दारू पीने का शौक सुना था सेन्ट लगाने का शौक सुना था लेकिन पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की सब से बडी मालकिन से सुना कि चावल खाने का भी कोई शौक हुआ करता है। यह बात मैने पहली बार सुनी। तो इस तरह से वह बोला करती है।

आपने कागज के दाम साढे 33 फीसदी बढाये है। इसके साथ आपने यह कहा है कि हम ने अखबारी कागज का दाम नही बढाया है। एक ही उत्पादन है एक ही कारखाना है जो गत्तेका कागज बनायेगा दूसरे कागज बनायेगा और अखबारी कागज भी बनायेगा। आप एक कागज पर टैक्स बढ़ायेंगे तो वह महगा हो जायेगा और उस से कारखानेदार को ज्यादा आमदनी हो जायेगी। वह फिर उसी कागज का ज्यादा उत्पादन करेगा और सारा माल ब्लैक मे जायेगा। आज से चार महीने पहले जो अखबार 10—12

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

पेज का होता था वह आज 6 पेज का रह गया है। कौन है जिम्मेदार इस के लिए? क्या अखबार चलाने वाले जिम्मेदार हैं? आज स्कूल कालिज के लड़कों को किताबें और कापियां नहीं मिल रही हैं। हमारे सूबे के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बहुगुना जी ने एक महीने पहले बयान दिया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के स्कूल कालिज पहली अगस्त से खुलेंगे तो हमने हल्ला मचाया कि अगर जुलाई से नहीं खुले तो फीस नहीं दी जायेगी। तब उन्होंने जल्दी से 27 जुलाई को ही स्कूल खोल दिए। केवल एक माह की फीस लेने के लिये दो दिन को स्कूल खोले। कहीं देश में बच्चों की कापी कागज पेंसिल नहीं मिल रही है। कौन है इसके लिए जिम्मेदार? किस बात के लिए आप कागज पर टैक्स बढाने जा रहे हैं? अगर कागज पर टैक्स बढाने के बाद चव्हाण साहब यह कहते कि भारत के बच्चों को कागज की किसी तरह की कमी नहीं होने दी जायेगी तो भी टैक्स लगाने का औचित्य है। लेकिन इन्होंने कोई वायदा नहीं किया कि इतना टैक्स बढाने के बाद क्या करेंगे।

इसी तरह से प्लास्टिक का दाम बढा। यदि गरीब आदमी अपने बच्चे को दूध फल नहीं दे पाता तो प्लास्टिक का खिलौना दे दिया करते हैं। गरीब आदमी महगें बरतन नहीं खरीदता है तो प्लास्टिक का बरतन खरीद लेता है। आज बच्चों का खाना छीन लिया दूध छीन लिया कपड़ा किताबें छीन लिया और यहां तक कि हमारे बच्चों के हाथ का खिलौना भी इन्होंने छीन लिया। इनको एक भी कौड़ी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

इन्होने एक और कारण बताया है कि टैक्स इसलिए बढ़ाया गया कि रेल हड़ताल के कारण बहुत नुकसान हुआ। आज जो रेल चल रही उस के कारण क्या नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है? पूरे का पूरा फर्स्ट क्लास एयर कंडीशन्ड सैलून में जो लोग चला करते हैं एक भी पैसा नहीं देते। ज्यादातर पास होल्डर होते हैं। क्यों नहीं वह सारी क्लास खत्म कर दी जाये और एक ही क्लास रखी जाये? हम को कई बार सुनने को मिला है कि रेल मंत्री जी जब कभी भी झरिया से माल गाडी चलती है तो हर माल गाडी पर 1 लाख रु० की घूस बंधी रहती है। पूरा का पूरा रेलवे प्रशासन भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बना हुआ है। कौन है इस के लिए जिम्मेदार? किस ने रेल मजदूरों से बातचीत के दौरान उन नेताओं को गिरफतार कर के उनको हड़ताल पर जाने को मजबूर किया? *यह पूरा का पूरा बजट इस सरकार* के दिवालियेपन का एक नजारा है और यह इस समय केवल भ्रष्टाचार व्यवस्था चलाना चाहते है। गरीब आदमी की जेब पर कैंची चलाना चाहते है। जो आज गरीब आदमी की गाढ़ी कमाई पर आप लोग कैंची चला रहें हैं इस को वापस ले लें। अगर यह वापस नहीं लेते तो सदन इस कैंची को आप के हाथ से लेकर फेंक दे? और अगर सदन नहीं फेंकता तो देश की जनता आप के हाथ को इतना कमजोर कर दे कि आप कैंची चलाने लायक ही न रहे जायें। यह बजट देश की जनता को कुछ न दे सकेगा और लगातार इस प्रकार के बजट लाते जायें *लगता है* अजीब किस्म का प्रशान्त महासागर की तरह इस सरकार का पेट बन गया है जिस से कोई थाह नहीं लगती जितनी दौलत दीजिये उस का पता नहीं लगता।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): It is very formal to support the Finance Bill and as a Member of the Ruling Party I do feel that there is no other alternative open to us than to support these measures as they are aimed to meet the crisis situation in the country.

I will not speak, I will only make certain suggestions to the Ministry and I hope the Ministry may consider my suggestions. Some of the friends have raised the important point due to which the present economic situation has become difficult. From one side it has been stated that there is no production and on the other side it was contested that production is there and there is no efficient distribution. Whether there is production and there is no distribution, of course, is a matter of great importance to judge and discuss.

I feel that Government may still adopt such measures which can really fight inflation and bring the economy to order. Having said this may I say that black money is the most important aspect, the real monster in our country in view of the present economic situation? It is that sector due to which the arrangements, the plans, the policies of the Government, are all getting collapsed. My first suggestion to the Minister is this. If the Government is determined enough to fight inflation apart from the ordinances and general provisions in the Finance Bill, they should proceed towards preparing for effective control over essential commodities and also effective public distribution system immediately. That is one of the most important steps to fight inflation and to save the poor people.

My second suggestion is that since we talk of black money we must know where the black money goes. Black money goes to gold and ornaments jewellery and then it goes to properties and to various schemes and you have got various benami properties. I suggest that for 10 years let there be no sale and purchase of gold and other jewellery for domestic consumption in our country. The poor people cannot afford to purchase gold and other jewellery. If you take the main jewellery market in Jaipur, Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad etc. gold and jewellery to the tune of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 are sold to those sections of people who can afford it and this comes from black money. So far as the benami properties are concerned, let me say this. As per congress policy decision, as per congress manifesto, if the Finance Minister is determined to fight inflation, the second important measure should be to have urban property ceiling and this would help us to know how the investment was made and the role of black money and we will know what is the value of property to date and how much we can immediately confiscate. So, with this second suggestion my additional suggestion or supplementary suggestion is this. For 10 years any citizen in India whether rich or poor who wants to buy land or construct a house, should obtain from the Government authorities an eligibility certificate for that purpose. Let that be Government authorities or any corporation. Even then the question of corruption will come in and no doubt we have to fight it wherever it occurs. But then, we should ensure that without getting this eligibility certificate no citizen in the country will be allowed to purchase a piece of land or construct house. Of course it is full right and democratic right for any citizen to purchase land or construct house. You know about the landgrab cases in Delhi and many other places. Let Government make an investigation immediately. Take the case of retired personnel of the Government of India various State Governments, various private sector managements etc. You will find houses have been constructed all over the country in various parts in the names of daughters or wives or other relations. How the money comes from? Take the registration deeds. You will find, if you want to start prosecution, it will take such a long time when this country will have to face another inflation and another deficit budget. This is the position. So, this eligibility certificate must be obtained and there should be complete investigation in respect of those who have already constructed houses all over the country. In the case of skyscrappers how the steel, cement and other things came? How they managed to construct such huge buildings?

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

It comes through black money. I hope that if the Government is very keen to fight inflation, they should first put a stop to the inefficiency or lecunae in administrative set up. Government is not keen enough in taking that drastic measure at the moment which it should have.

Sir, I can read out to you certain names. I am sorry I have to do it. Somebody may ask when they are not present to defend themselves, no name should be mentioned. But, I feel that it is better to mention only a few of the names. It is better not to compel assembly members or Parliament Members to resign. It is high time that we take these people into custody and put them behind the bar—let it be done either by the people or by Government. I am citing only a few names. They are: Shri Kapadia, Amin Chand Pyarelal, Karam Chand Thapar, Chiranjee Lal Bajoria (jute magnate), Sahu Jain, Goenka and Birla. If you take only last three years' transactions of these people i.e., from 1971—74—I have made a complete survey for these three years—you will find that in various black names and fraudulent documents, they have generated black money. Government has no knowledge about this. Or, if Government has knowledge about it, it does not even know how to control them and how to put them behind the bar. Take the character of this industrialist. Take either Goenka or Birla or Chiranji Lal Bajoria. Their main target is to export items but, they would not like Government to export much and try to blackmail the country. They have done it in jute goods items, textile, steel and engineering products.

If Government really is serious to control inflation, the Minister must come out immediately with a sort of measure, without, of course, the help of income-tax authority or the C.B.I. who are not considered as efficient and who are free from corruption, against this as it leads to our economy being collapsed.

Take the example of jute. Jute Corporation of India is a Government undertaking. Either the Corporation or Government has to protect the jute growers and peasants. If Government feels that they are going to export more, they should go in for export of more and more jute. While the government goes, they go with white money in the form of cheques but in the case of Shri Chiranji Lal Bajoria and Goenka, they go only with black money. As a result, they have the purchasing power and they can even lead the Government's policy to collapse. Unless the Government takes steps to see that they are controlled by them this cannot be checked. There should not be any role given to private sector. Mixing the private sector and public sector finance in one corporate sector will entail the whole policy of Government into a collapse. Deficits will be much more. There are two or three suggestions that I want to make. I am not an economist. I am making my suggestions on my own. Take the case of textile. 80 per cent of the population of our country requires coarse cloth, medium and fine cloth. You know that these textile magnates produce more than the required quantity. They have got the capacity to produce the needs of this country. In spite of the penal provision by Government, they make use of the penal provision to make a profit. So, my question is: Will the Government come out with a revolutionary spirit to take over complete management of all productive goods which are important items of export? You can leave aside the essential items for the general consumption of the vulnerable sections of the society. Without taking effective measures I do not think Government will be able to fight the inflation.

About black money there is a slogan that political parties are taking black money. It may be true or may not be. I do not like to curse the Congress Party or for that matter any political party. My feeling is that before any election takes place in the

country—whether in Assembly election in Gujarat or the next Parliament election—Government must come out with a proposal under which election expenses of the recognised political parties, whatever provisions they may make, must be met by the exchequer The provision for printing posters should be made and also for designs. Arrangement for everything should be settled by the Commission. Same is the case with election expenses also It this is done, I feel that we can put an end to the corruption.

Sir, lastly, I would like to submit, without going into any other argument, one thing to what Shri Janeshwar Mishra has said

My other submission is that now in our country, if you consider the role of the private sector and the public sector, it will be unwise to say that black-money is only applied in private sector and not public sector. Take the example of coal mines. The whole of coal mines authority, I think, is going to be collapsed and also the steel authority due to the inflow of black-money from the private sector to the officials of the coal mines management. I throw it a challenge and suggest a Committee may be immediately appointed by the Government to go into the assets of those who were earlier on the pay-role of the private management before take over in the Asansol-Ramganj area and now on the pay-role of the coal mines authority. You will find their assets have increased ten times. They are looting the money like anything. Without paying bribe and without paying money you cannot get the things done I do want the Minister should protect the interest of the honest officers but there is no reason why the corrupt officers be protected.

There is no provision in law whereby Birlas and Tatas are required to go into jail. Such persons should be hanged immediately. They have looted the country and are still collapsing the nation and the Government is just telling them to be good citizens. Apart from this Bill and apart from other measures we want the Government to take drastic measures otherwise the whole people of this country without having any political affiliation—should once again generate their force to launch a serious mass upsurge from which even the police and the military would not be able to protect their lives and they should be lynched.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The hon Member has thrown a challenge to the Government. I would like to assure him it is not our intention to protect and shelter any officer who is corrupt. If the hon. Member has any material I would be happy if he sends the same over to us.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI I am saying you immediately appoint a Committee by the Government. If I cannot prove these officers have more than doubled their properties I will resign from the House They are thieves.

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) Mr Chairman Sir, since there is hardly half-a-minute

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Half-an-Hour discussion You may continue your speech tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DELHI SCHOOL TEACHERS COOPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY

MR CHAIRMAN Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion regarding Delhi School Teachers Co-operating House Building Society Limited, Delhi

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I begin my speech, I would request you to give me a patient hearing for a few minutes because it is a very important subject, which affects the teachers who are examples of poverty.

The co-operative societies, as their name itself implies, stand for doing and undertaking such acts as may

[Shri Jagannath Mishra].

result in non-discriminatory and equal benefits to all associated with them through a few persons chosen out of the general mass, but here is a society called by the name of Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., which has been brought nigh its doom by the mala fide acts of the very persons to whom the task of piloting its affairs was entrusted.

I hope that the House would have by now come to know sufficiently about the affairs of this Society through a number of questions asked and answered on the floor of the House. Sir, at the outset, I may plainly make it clear that my sole motive for tabling this discussion is not to vilify anybody but it is the sincere intention to earn justice for the many innocent members who came into the fold of this society by investing their hard earned money, and especially when they got exasperated due to the absence of any concrete outcome.

This society was initially registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi, in 1961. I understand that Government, as a token of regard for the community of the teachers as a whole, and in consideration of the services rendered by them to the society, had helped them in securing a notified land measuring 150 acres, which was, however, later on reduced to 90 acres as it stands now.

The remaining 60 acres of land which was originally purchased by the society could not be placed at the disposal of the society because of the non-depositing of the required amount which was mainly due to the lapse on the part of the then persons controlling the affairs of the society. This land has still not been earmarked for any purpose, and as such it can be made available to the society for ensuring a plot to each and every member who has so long patiently pinned his destiny with the society.

As I have already pointed out, the reason for the doom of the society is the misdoings of the so-called office-bearers of the society. Forgetting all canons of morality and the trusteeship reposed in them by the general body of the society, these office-bearers fell out among themselves with the result that the sacred records of the society did not remain centred in the proper hands.

Sir, according to the rules, the accounts of every society should be audited annually consequent to which fresh elections of office-bearer should take place so that if during the course of the auditing of the accounts, some lapses come to light, the concerned persons may be held responsible for them and may get drubbing for their misdeeds.

This irregularity not only continued but was further deepened as since 1966 no auditing of accounts was done and the regular annual feature of electing the office-bearer was not gone through.

Round about 1967, the society was required to deposit the balance amount of money with the Government as cost of the land. The society finding itself in a tight corner, having been left with no fluid money, and also finding no chance of realising any instalment from the then members, as the repeated calls on them to make such deposits did not bear any result, enrolled some new members, both teachers and non-teachers. The non-teachers were enrolled by the society as per the general practice of enrolling members from groups other than those stipulated in the bye-laws such as professionals and other service classes. In fact, the necessary amendment to the bye-laws was also understood to be made and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies informed in 1962 itself.

The non-teachers were assured in unequivocal terms that the society had obtained due authorisation from the Government for their enrolment and

that there was also sufficient land for their accommodation in the society.

The affairs of the society continued to be in doldrums and the members smacking some foul play as they were not kept apprised of the regular course of developments and the financial position of the society as per practice followed in all societies, started raising their voice with all the concerned authorities for securing justice to them. Realising the gravity of the situation, the registrar instituted an inquiry in March, 1972. But it is very tragic and unfortunate that the inquiry which should normally not have taken more than three months has not been completed so far. The main reason for the dragging on of the inquiry is the non-production of the records of the society by its so-called office-bearers to the inquiry officer

But here I do not blame only the office bearers for concealing the records as they were tempted to make this concealment so as to cover up their misdeeds. But even the Government have not remained unscathed to perform their part of the duties to procure the records by going through due procedure of law. I am pained to know that the search warrants for securing the records of the society issued by the Registrar against some office-bearers were brought to their knowledge much in advance of the actual issue, giving chance to them to manipulate the affairs.

When inquiry could not produce any concrete result till March 1974 and the anxiety of the innocent members has been voiced both in and outside this House, the Government at long last issued a public notice on 2nd March 1974 through press and other agencies requesting the members to file affidavits in support of their membership to the Enquiry Officer till 30 April 1974. In response to this, 1405 affidavits have been filed. Since then, more than three months have already elapsed and the list of members is yet to be finalised whereas the completion of the enquiry should not have taken more than three months.

As per the lay-out of the colony, there are only 1031 plots and as against this, the membership of the Society as per the affidavits received in the Registrar's Office comes to 1405. Now a very serious and honest responsibility lies on Government to ensure that justice is done to the innocent members who have invested their hard-earned money for periods ranging from 7 to 13 years in the sincere hope of getting a plot of land.

Non-production of records for over two years goes to prove sufficiently that the affairs of the Society have been in doldrums and the fate of the 1405 members cannot be kept in darkness and uncertainty any longer. The Government being the guardian of the people's welfare is required foremost to ensure justice to the affected persons and here is a chance keeping in view the fact that the membership of the Society is confined mostly to the persons of limited and narrow means when the Government can help them to realise their due share of plot of land

In fact, Government should have quite sometime back taken the affairs of the Society into its own hands in order to straighten the affairs and the same which has not been done, should now be done and the affairs so arranged that each and every member is so assured a piece of land in the shortest possible time. It should not be difficult for the Government to assure a plot to each and every member by taking recourse to all possible means at their command. These means can be like revising the layout of the colony with a view to carve out more plots and by releasing the additional land which was originally earmarked for the society. Towards this direction, it is very important that the

[Shri Jagannath Mishra]

enquiry should be completed forthwith and the affairs taken over by Government, including the development of land, to do remedies suggested above

In view of all that I have narrated, the following questions arise and I would request the hon Minister to give specific and categoric replies to them

What are the main reasons responsible for delaying the report of the Enquiry Officer? What steps have been so far taken by the Enquiry Officer to extort the records of the Society from the recalcitrant members by taking recourse to the provision of law? Whether the non-production of records by the office-bearers for such a long time does not empower the Government to take over the affairs of the Society into their own hands to safeguard the interests of the members If so, do the Government now propose to take over the affairs themselves forthwith? Is it a fact that a handsome amount of money was paid to the contractor engaged for development work in advance? If so the total amount paid in relation to the development work so far done by him? Since the number of plots to be carved out of the allotted land to the Society as per the approved plan falls much short of the total membership of the Society how do the Government propose to accommodate all the members? How many persons on the basis of the affidevits have called for refund of the deposits made by them with the Society and for cancellation of their membership? As the development cost of land is increasing day by day, do the Government propose to safeguard the interest of the members by entrusting the remaining development work to some Government agency like the DDA? Have the Government reconciled the deposits claimed to have been made by the members in their affidavits with the records of the society?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): After hearing the statement of my hon friend Mishraji, everybody should be astonished to know how things are going on in this particular society In a nutshell, I should like to ask the hon Minister one or two questions According to the bylaws of the society elections to the managing committee should be held annually and its accounts should be audited every year by an auditor appointed by the Registrar of the Delhi Administration Why has this audit not been done? If it was done what are the findings of the auditor? It is known that corruption and bungling were going on in this society Why did not the Government take all necesary steps to ensure observance of the elections and auditing of the accounts of the society?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : 1668 के बाद आज 1974 है मेहरबानी कर के आप यह बताइए कि आप के रजिस्ट्रार क्या नीद ले रहे है। या आराम से सो रहें है ? उन रजिस्ट्रार से आप पूछिए कि जो सोसाइटी के बाइ-लाज है उन का पालन नही हुआ इस के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है ? पहला प्रश्न यह है कि इन्होने क्यो नही इन के जो बाइ-लाज बने हुए थे उन का पालन किया ? कितना रुपया इकट्ठा किया ? क्या कोई गुप्ता साहब थे जो ठेकेदार से मिल कर 9 लाख रूपया खा गए और वहा विकास हुआ ही नही ? आप यह उत्तर दे दें कि एन्क्वायरी हो रही है। हम इस से सेटिस्फाइड नही होगे । वहा क्या विकास हुआ ? भूमि के डैवलपमेंट के लिए रुपया किस किस ने दिया, कितने आदमियो ने दिया ? सोसाइयटी में कितने मेम्बर्स की जरूरत थी? ये सोसाइटी को बदनाम करने वाले जो लोग हैं ? वे कौन है ? कौन ठेकेदार था ? क्या वहां पर ड्रेनेज बन गई ? रोड्स बन गई क्या रोड्स के ऊपर लाइट लग गई। के की एन गुप्ता नाम के कौन व्यक्ति थे उनका प्रोसीक्यूशन किया ? पुलिस द्वारा हथकड़ियां लगवा कर उनको बाद क्यो नहीं कराया गया? इन गरीब टीचरों से जो रुपये जमा हुए

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

terruptions). I do not know. The difficulty now is: how to proceed. Actually, I had written some letters to the Delhi Administration to see that the inquiry is expedited. They are sympathetic and the Lt. Governor himself was good enough to go into these matters and order that the inquiry should be expedited as early as possible.

18.00 hrs.

Now, it appears—though my figures may not be taken as final as the final accounts are not there—that about Rs 30—34 lakhs and not Rs. 9 lakhs seem to have been collected from the Members. Membership list is under dispute; the Audit Report is available of the year 1966-67; out of 1,300 so, about 600 are found to be common and the rest are under dispute. We should ask them to produce receipts, whether they have share certificates etc. All these things should be verified. General notice was issued. All these materials which are required are being collected Rs. 12 lakhs had been paid to the Delhi authorities for the land. The contractor has admitted that he has received Rs. 22 lakhs and about Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 lakhs he has spent for development. These are matters requiring closer scrutiny and verification and the report should be available for us.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: About Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 lakhs were spent and may I know whether they were properly spent or not? Are you satisfied?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 lakhs were paid for the land to DDA. This has gone to the authorities concerned. This is quite large chunk of land. Development amount is paid to the contractor. It is the contractor's admission that he has received Rs. 22 lakhs. But the unfortunate part of the story is this, namely, that the members are nowhere No allotment of land has taken place Nobody knows what is happening to their money. The whole thing is in a state of confusion. As Mr. Naik knows cooperation is double-edged weapon. It can serve the purpose of the middle class and the poor if used properly. It can be an element of self-destruction if used badly, because of in-fighting and group-fighting etc. We have suggested to Delhi Administration that they must take immediate action in the matter and it will be seen that whatever has to be done to protect the interests of members is done.

As Mr. Naik knows, it would be difficult to take any decision unless proper records are there; we must know how much money was paid, to whom this has been paid etc. So, these accounts are being collected

SHRI B V. NAIK: Excuse me for interrupting you. Don't tell us about the records etc. We know that they are not available and you are trying to get them. But may I know whether this Rs 21 lakhs, which the contractor has admitted he has received, has been properly spent or not. Have some engineers certified about the utilisation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE We will ask the Enquiry Officer. We must have information.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: That means you have not yet asked

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Have you visited the site? Have you seen it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have not seen. I can understand the anxiety of hon. Members and I would respectfully say that everybody who has participated has made very good suggestions and they have very good intentions and the interests of middleclass person—I can tell the hon. Members that, as I have already stated, we have asked the Delhi Administration to enquire into the matter and give the report as

of the Delhi Administration, no action was taken and I really do not know the cause because from the records it is not clear. There seems to be some polititics involved in it as Mr. Pandey said. I do not want to name any political party because it is not right on my part. But it seems to be—it is not a very authentic information...

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We can guess which Party it is.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Two factions, it seems to me, were fighting in the society for leadership of the society and the party in power at that time failed to take any action and there was some delay. Later on, when the Delhi Administration took action and they issued a notice for supersession, the Society immediately filed a writ against the supersession and the ultimate result was that the supersession order had to be withdrawn for one reason or the other. Later on, it happened that....

SHRI M C. DAGA: Was there a stay order?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A stay order was issued by the Court.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What was the judgment of the Court?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Actually, the writ was withdrawn. There seem to be some other reasons for this. Later on, an inquiry was instituted, and the High Court gave some time limit. It has been mentioned here that the High Court actually said that some time should be given to the society. This is the order:

After hearing the Counsel, on 11th November, 1972 the High Court gave the following orders:

'After hearing the Counsel for the direct that the Sociey should fur-
direct that the Society should fur-nish to the Enquiry Officer all the records available with it so that the proceedings before him could be expedited.'

The Court wanted the inquiry to be completed before 30th April, 1973. That appears reasonable. Later on, it was also decided that the Society should produce before the Inquiry Officer all the relevant information on a day to be fixed by the Inquiry Officer. The Court said:

"The Enquiry Officer will then complete the Enquiry, if possible, by 30th March, 1973."

Then, the whole history started. When this inquiry was started, no record was available. Now, how do we enquire as to who are the members and how the amounts have been spent? From whatever limited records that were available, proper links could not be established.

Now, there are important issues involved Who are the Members of the Society? The difficulty is that there are no proper records maintained Then, there is not a particular bank where the amount has been deposited. The information is that different groups have deposited amounts in different banks. So, it becomes very difficulty for any government authority when proper records are not there and proper accounts are not maintained and proper membership register is not maintained How can blame the administration?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: It is the duty of the Registrar of Co-operative Society to see that every year there is auditing done and the society has been performing its duty.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Now what happened is: searches were taken for securing the records. Now, unfortunately, the Secretary of the Society, whose house was searched, no records were found.... (In-

[Shri R S Pandey]

contemplate to see that these kind of squables and disputes which are going on and which have created obstruction and hindrance are moved and their purpose is fulfilled so that they get their plots and the construction is started Whatever wrong has been done by the Registrar or by the Accountant, by this or that person has got to be properly investigated

May I suggest why not the entire thing be investigated by the D D A or by the Delhi Administration so that a proper inquiry is conducted and all those persons who are involved are brought to book? Something must be done in this respect As Mr Daga said, a secret inquiry must be conducted Those persons who have grabbed the money must be brought to book and proper punishment should be given to them so that in the name of cooperative society such cases where all these interested people who are involved in politics there do not occur

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to my colleague Shri Mishraji, who has raised this Half-An-Hour discussion on the floor of the august House I also consider it to be a very important cause

I entirely share the views of my hon friend, Shri Pandey ji, when he said that these are the middle-class people with, limited means and that many of them must have invested their life-savings with the Society

What seems to have happened is this There seems to be a lot of misunderstanding as my hon friend, Shri Naik, said that there has been a lot of delay and why we are not taking any steps The main difficulty in this case is that there seems to be, obviously, in-fighting amongst the members of the Society It is true that the Society was registered in 1961 In the beginning normally

when the Cooperative Societies came into being, there was no occasion Government to intervene. Naturally, it is the responsibility of the Delhi Administration We come in only for explaining to the hon Members here The Delhi Administration is responsible for looking after the interests of the cooperatives

In this case, there was no occasion for the Delhi Administration to intervene so long as there was no complaint The Society was formed and some land was allotted to them. These people being middle-class people have only limited means Naturally, the Delhi Administration was sympathetic and they found some good land near Shahdara for the Society What happened thereafter was that when some complaints came to the Delhi Administration, naturally, their accounts were audited I have got the Audit Report with me I do not want to take much time of the House in going into the details of it The Audit Report is actually dated 17th October 1966 It showed that a lot of mal-practices were involved in this case First of all, the registered membership of the Society was not very clear The proper records were not maintained Many persons who were not eligible for being registered as members were listed as members

There were even some cases of defalcation or misappropriation Even the accounts were not properly maintained Actually, the Auditor himself suggested that one Mr Ram Prakash Gupta was advanced Rs 5 000 in 1961 on different dates for the purchase of stamps and other expenses and he kept this amount upto 11th May, 1965 A case of misappropriation has been sent to the S P, Crime against him This report showed that for the first time the Society's affairs were not in order

Then, later on between 1966—1969, obviously there seems to be some delay involved because while some malpractices came to the notice

cher Coop House Bldg Society (HAH)

उसका क्या हुआ? कितने आदमियो से रुपया लेना था, कितनी जमीन एलाट करनी थी? कितने-कितने टुकड़ों के प्लाट्स थे? कितने प्लाट्स एलाट किए जाने थे? कितना रुपया आया था? ऐडवटाइज़मेंट क्या दिया? 1966 के बाद एक बार भी उसका आडिट क्यों नहीं हुआ, एक बार भी उस का एलेक्शन क्यो नही हुआ? रजिस्ट्रार ने एन्क्वायरी इंस्टीट्यूट की तो कौन आफिसर था जिस ने एन्क्वायरी की और रिपोर्ट उस न क्या दी? आप यह बताइए कि जो रुपया खा गए वह मिलेगा कैसे? आज जमीन की कीमत कितनी बढ गई है और डेवलपमेंट चार्जेज कितने बढ गए है? क्या उनसे किसी आदमी की जमीन मिलेगी तो कब तक मिलेगी क्या उस का रास्ता होगा या वह जमीन गई और पैसा भी गया? उन लोगो के खिलाफ जिन्होने बाइ लाज का ब्रीच किया क्या ऐक्शन लिया? मै शिन्दे साहब से कहूँगा कि ऐसा सख्त ऐक्शन लीजिए कि वे भी याद करे।

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) Question No 2(d) ask "if not, the reasons for the delay" to which the answer is "as there has been no undue delay in the matter, the question does not arise" This case has been going on since 1967 till 1974 and the Minister comes and tells there has been no delay in the last eight years. Is this the way to get things done? There has certainly been delay I do not know of the extent of the fraud involved, though obviously this is a case of fraud What is the amount involved in the fraud? Is it Rs 9 lakhs, as has been stated by an hon Member? Secondly, why has it taken such a long period of time for retrieving the members' register? Shall I presume that all the other relevant documents and books of accounts in this institution are also extinguished? Who is responsible for that? Thirdly, why is it necessary to have recourse to an affidavit, as in the case of freedom fighters or others who had been to jail and who cannot produce a certificate? A number of people will be having receipts in regard to whatever they have paid This is apparently a case where the Delhi Administration as well as the Ministry of Cooperation have not been able to look into it in depth and they have been trying to exonerate the delay involved Why cann t you suspend the management? If you find any official who is hand in glove with these people who are blackmarketeers who are defrauding the public and also the poor school teachers you should give them the same treatment which you give to traitors, counterfeiters and blackmarketeers

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) I have got the greatest sympathy for the teachers because they belong to a group which has got a small earning capacity In 1961 about 90 acres of land were allotted by the Government and 1,300 members who were teachers were enrolled Firstly, is it not a fact that there were two sections among the members, both belonging to the Jan Sangh who went on quarrelling, and that is why nothing has been done substantially in order to construct buildings and fulfill the purpose for which the land was allotted?

As I said at the very outset, they are the small people, the poor people, not small in the sense that they are small but small in the sense that they are getting very small salary Somehow or other they contributed their money, in order to have some roof over their head Their life-savings are involved Taking into consideration that their life-savings are involved I want to know what arrangement the Government is going to

early as possible We will also try to see that there is proper Committee of Management and proper allotment of land is made thereafter so that those who have invested their life savings in the society would get their due

I do not think much would be lost The value the lind has appreciated very much as compared to the year 1966 when the society was set up Of course, land is a very important thing After the Committee comes into being as a result of elections, I think it should be possible to protect by and large, the interests of the members of the society

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA What do you propose to do with regard to the society itself?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE There is no committee of management This is the only thing I can say As far as Union Department of Cooperation is concerned, I can assure you hat everything will be done to persuade the members to accept the advice

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA The point is that the money has been collected already The Minister must say something about the society which is the root cause of all evils Money has been collected by the society and so something should be said about the society

MR CHAIRMAN Have you anything to say?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE No, Sir

18 07 hrs 9ca

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 13, 1974/Sravana 22, 1896 (Saka)

GIPND—1569 LS—PMR 1569 LS—JC—2565—16-9-74—798